IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,028.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 4-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
9th Aug.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th ,,	ARABIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT ...	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs
To MARSEILLES,	391 or 495	391 or 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay abt.	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & C.....	6374*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & C...	8300*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&C.	7475*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & C.....	9200*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & C	9000	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & C	6875	.....	2nd Apr
City of Marseilles A & C ..	8300*	24th May	26th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employés, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the ,, Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passage and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay : Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Days Time Route via.
Dumra .....1695 Thurs. 14th August 9 a.m. direct.
Linga .....2165 Friday 15th Aug. 1 0 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 14th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 14th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowait, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on	
*Pentakota	3419	Saturday	9th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	Thursday	21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,,	4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,,	18th Sept.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
9th August, 1913.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad..	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Sept.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	.....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis...	3999..	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	10th Feb.
*Habsburg ...	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz ..	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavissich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich...	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber..	10th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at and leave Karachi 20th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	,,6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	30th May.
Persia	5835	G. Bartole	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 908 to..	1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350	
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	525	
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 429 to	449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 682 to	722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 450	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 529 to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	833 to	963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Parsia.....	5895	G. Bartole	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar,	Bombay,	Calcutta,
Cawnpore,	Delhi,	D.I. Khan,
Ferozpore,	Gujranwalla,	Jullundhur,
Karachi,	Kasur,	Lahore City,
Lyalpur,	Ludhiana,	Multan City,
Peshawar City,	Peshawar Cantt,	Rawalpindi.
Sargodha,	Sialkote, and	Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Bombay, 82, Apollo Street

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.

Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 30.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
36, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Futicorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund £2,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokonama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

,, Hongkew.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Haicn	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lioyaang	Tilnling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tsitsihar	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANKING & COMMISSION.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, Ltd.
Head Office : 75, Apollo St. Fort, BOMBAY.

Every kind of Banking Business transacted. Stocks and shares sold and bought.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Inquiries Solicited. Agent.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to one P. M., (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1913, for the SUPPLY of 4,000 CASKS OF CEMENT PORTLAND.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
7th August, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF COUPON BOOKS AND TOURIST TICKETS.

FROM the 8th of August 1913, the First and Second class COUPON BOOKS available between Bombay and Poona or Nasik, between Bombay and Lonavla and between Bombay and Matheran, notified in para 54 page 99 of this Railway Current Coaching Guide will be SOLD by the Booking Clerks at the I and II class Ticket Office at Victoria Terminus instead of in the General Traffic Manager's Office.

2. On and from the same date the Tourist Tickets notified in para 63 page 120 of the Current Coaching Guide will also be issued by the Booking Clerks at the I and II class Ticket Office at Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th August, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 24, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred miniature brougham, with a bay Arab horse, 6 years, and a set of harness.

1 very handsome grey waler, very quiet and showy in harness.

1 18 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated Sidley landaulette car, magneto ignition, in good condition.

1 Bay waler mare, quiet in harness and saddle.

3 Japanese dogs and 2 parrots.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property known as Boyd's Ice Factory of Calicut Street and Mangalore Street, Fort, very suitable for using as large godowns owing to the proximity of the New Alexandra Dock.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Messrs. J. and J. Moir, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable landed property known as Boyd's Ice Factory and Cold Stores.

The above stands on 2,561 5-9 sq. yards of land with buildings thereon. The ground floor godown is 113ft. by 41ft. and upper floor 50ft. by 41ft. suitable for offices and residences, all brick and wood built with out-houses and sheds compound walled in, very desirable as warehouse and yard or factory gas, electric light and water laid on. The land is divided into 2 parcels (but one plot) firstly 1,280 7-9 square yards abutting Calicut Street, and secondly 1,280 7-9 square yards, abutting Mangalore Street, together with all rights and easements granted to the vendors by lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, dated the 3rd September, 1901, for the term of 42 years from 11th May, 1900, subject to the monthly rent of Rs. 213-6-5 for the 1st parcel, and Rs. 160-1-7 for the 2nd parcel until 31st May, 1920, and thereafter Rs. 213-7-5.

The above is a good opportunity for merchants and traders wishing to have godowns in proximity of the Docks and Fort.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., Solicitors, or to Mr. E. W. Thompson, late Manager of Boyd's Ice Factory, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th August, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

FULL PROGRAMME
AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30. P.M.

TWO GREAT FILMS.

The Tragedy of the World. | **The Tragedy of the South Pole.**

"SATAN"
or "The Drama of Humanity"
After Milton's "Paradise Lost."

PRODUCED BY
THE MOST FAMOUS ACTORS.

IT SET LONDON TALKING.

WITH
SCOTT TO THE POLE.
This is the second and last of this great Film and is of much more FASCINATING INTEREST.

FRENCH BALLET DANCERS
MLLES. BENZONI
AND
DORION
remain another week.
They have several
NEW DANCES.
One particularly captivating is called "THE NIGHT OF VALPURGIS".

A TORPEDO ATTACK.
A film bound to please.

TRILBY AT THE BOARDING SCHOOL.
The title is sufficient.

A WORD IN SEASON.
The principal film this week deals with sacred subjects, but those subjects are treated with all the reverence they should be. "Satan" is really a great morality play.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TO-NIGHT
1½ Hours 1½ Hours
GRAND PROGRAMME
With 3 Thrilling Star films
FULL OF EXCITEMENTS.
1 THE LITTLE SAVOYAD'S ROMANCE.
2 THE MILITARY AIR SCOUT.
3 THE POST TELEGRAPHER.
2,000 ft. in 2 parts.
TIME :—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

PRIZE SHOW.
EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

SIX NIGHTS.
COMMENCING AUGUST 18TH.

THE DALLAS COMEDY CO.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18TH :
Played 360 Nights in London, 292 Nights in New York.

BABY MINE
Preceded by
'THE TOUCH OF TRUTH
From the Haymarket Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH :
Sir J. M. Barrie's Greatest play from the Duke of York's, London.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS.
Played over 500 nights in New York and played times innumerable in London and the provinces.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
20TH AND 21ST
The London and New York greatest success.

THE GLAD EYE
A Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy.

FRIDAY, 22nd :
The Hit of the London Season, 1911.

THE MOLLUSC
By Bubert Henry Davies.
Played over 500 times at Wyndham's Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, 23rd :
The One and Only
CHARLEY'S AUNT
(Still Running)
Preceded by
FEED THE BRUTE.
Henry Dallas plays the part originally played by Lawrence Irving in London and principal Provincial Theatres.

Seats may now be booked at ROSE and Co.
Prices of Admission Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1.
Commence at 9-30.
Soldiers in Uniform Half price to Rs. 2 and 1 only.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
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Foochow	Malacca	Taiping
Hamburg	Manila	(F.M.S.)
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JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	32,500

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!
A PRETTY POEM PRODUCED IN PICTURES.
"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN"
BY
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
But the young, young children they are weeping
In the country of the free"

A touching and pathetic story dealing with the problem of child-labour. A vivid picture that should appeal to all hearts.

FULL PROGRAMME OF OTHER PICTURES.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
AT
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OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 "	" ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 "	" ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 "	" ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..		2	12
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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delayed and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "Dublin Lozenge" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d extra from Dr. Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sole agents LENNON LTD. all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths
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THE OLD REMEDY THAT IS STILL THE MOST CERTAIN CURE, IS
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
On Sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 2½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past **130** years.
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Distillers to H. M. The King.

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OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitntional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cureGravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR. Almost new, purchased three weeks ago for Rs. 4,500. Being sold as owner touring up country. Five seater, 4 Cylinders, 30 Horse Power, complete with head and side lamps, hood and tools. Will accept Rs. 4,000 or nearest offer. Immediate delivery in Bombay. Apply Box No. 287, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the G. I. P. Railway Schools, qualified Teachers, as under :—

For Sholapur (Middle) School—A kindergarten Teacher, with certificate as required by the Government Educational Code. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with 10 per cent. allowance till free quarters are available

For Lonavla (Middle) School.—An Assistant Mistress with certificate of training as required by the Government Educational Code and qualified, to teach geometry and drawing. Salary Rs. 70 maximum, with 10 per cent. allowance till free quarters are available.

Apply with copies of certificates, full statement of qualifications, particulars of religious denomination and references as to character and ability to the SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H. J. Hill, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 3,750 tons, Captain R. A. Harbord, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer 3,290 tons, Captain D. S. Smith, will sail to-day for Port Said and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. Co's, steamer 3,381 tons, Captain E. E. Hodgson, will sail to-day for Java with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 943 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons Captain J. B. Dakers, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Sultan Van Lang Hat, 2,292 tons Captain P. Fries, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Balik Pappan with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2,834 tons, Captain H. Reimers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and explosives.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain E. R Dowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with mails, a general cargo, and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 7th August 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pallomel ..Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn..... .....R N
H M S Lawrence Fitnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Healey ... ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman ...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 8.

Angus .....320 Dakers ... ..A Yule & Co
Arabon .....3540 McAllister...W & A & Co
Banca ....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Benin .....2788 Co'e..... .....J F and Co
Blake .....2396 Hill .....A Yule and Co
Crostafels... ..3363 Sackea...W & A G & Co
Clan Macphee ..3224 Ody .....J Finlay & Co
Caledonia .....3429 Dowell ....P & O Co
Euryalus ....2393 Williams .....M M and Co
Elysia .....3393 Coverley...W & A G &Co
Gallia .....555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseince... 984 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Khosrou..... ..2410 Hannah .....Jeddah... T M and Co
Koweit.....2336 Brewis.....Arab Strs Ld
Kanzler.....1863 Schepp...A Strandes & Co
Orissa.....2193 Runne.....K N and Co
Praesident ..2966 Schutt...A Strandes and Co
Purnea ..2127 William ..Zanzibar...M M and Co
Rangoon Mara ..3316 Kawashita ..N Y Kaisha
Redbridge.....2444 Vassey.....W and A G and Co
Saaed..... ..157 Bonsfield .....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Surada..... ..3400 Alton .....M M &Co
Strathearron ..2306 Hutchinson ..T M and Co
Strathlyon .....2346 Carr ..W and A G and Co
Sultan..... .....Van Langkat .. Fries ..... W &A G and Co
Washington.....Hofman .. Standard Oil Co
Wartenfels.... ..2434 Reimers ...W & A G & Co
China .....4160 Tocque...Shanghai ..P & O Co
Persia .....4154 Bradshaw.....P and O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Begum.....	..2942	Dooley...	Calcutta.....	11-8...	T M & Co
Scharzfels...	3533	Stryker...	Hamburg...	12-8	W & A G and Co
C and Q Culna ..	3963	Farquharson .	Antwerp	18-8	M M and Co
&R City of Sparta ...	3468	McNeil...	K N & Co
&E Thornbeck...	2345	Foster ...	Rangoon ...	16-8	M M & Co
F Chantala.....	3103	McDiarmed ..	Antwerp	9-8	M M & Co
H Umzumbi...	2138	Robertson ...	Dunkirk.....	12 8...	W & A G & Co
K Astoria .	2743	Hozan	W and A G and Co
M Nyanza.....	2642	Moallister.....	T M and Co
N Ramsay	2739	Mullan ...	Port Said	9 8...	Ralli Bros
O Ischia	2481	Belsito...	Genoa ..	9 8.....	R Line & Co
P Delmold ...	2816	Winter ...	J Finlay and Co
P Clan Sinclair...	3291	Smith ...	Antwerp .	9-8	J Finlay & Co
Bahrein	1403	Grant....	Bussrah.....	12-8	Arab Strs Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara 2764	Park.....	J Finlay and Co
4 Hidalgo ...	..2760	Horbord...	Hull ...	8-8...	J F & Co
5 Saigun Mara ..	3311	Yomaguchi...	Kobe...	10 8...	N Y Kaisha
6 City of Sparta...	3498	McNeil	K N and Co
7 Rinaldo...	2792	Chilton ..	Hull ...	9 8 ..
8 Tannenfels ..	3411	Gordes... ..	W and A G and Co
9 Quilca ...	4941	Cole.....	M M & Co
10-11 Devasha ...	4785	Hickey ...	Shanghai ...	13-8...	P & O Co
15 Pentakota...	2209	Stewart...	Zanzibar...	7 8	M M & Co

H W P D

Ponani.....552	Vallaji	Bo S N Co
Kaveri 553	Mohomed	Bo S N Co
Indravati 574	Esmail	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi 549	Ebram	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Kasara..... ..	595	Morrison	M M and Co

Offside Q

Budrio	1613	Fisher	Arab Strs Ld

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
7	Blake	Hill	C'cutta, July 22
8	V Langkat..	Fries	S P'par, July 18
8	Wartenfels ...	Reimers ...	H'burg, July 5
	Caledonia ...	Dowell.....	London, July 18

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
8	Dumbea	Boussac ..	Noumea
	Ischia	Bonzanino..	Genoa
	Austria	Cosulich ...	Kobe, etc
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Angus, Dakers for Calcutta.
" Clan Sinclair, Smith for Port Said
" Hidalgo, Harbord for Hull etc.
" Ismails, Hodgeon for Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Baroda, for Persian Gulf.
" Benin, for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Marmora," left Port Said on the morning of the 7th August. The same Co's. steamer "Chupra," left Port Said on the morning of the 7th August. The same Co's. steam r "Colaba," left Gibraltar on the morning of the 7th August.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macalister," arrived London on the morning of the 7th August.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Sicilia," from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 7th instant.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "CALEDONIA" AUG. 8.

THE P. and O. Campany's s. s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday and arrived in Bombay at 5 a. m. yesterday morning brings the following passengers;—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Kent, Mrs, Infant and Mr	MacIntosh, Mr G H
Lacey, Miss and Mr J	Selby, Mrs and Infant
Blundell, Mrs M	Bath, Mr H W E
Master, Dr J A	Nott-Bower, Mr C C
Onslow, Mr M R B	Geary, Mr H V
Deane, Miss E M	West, Mr A and Mrs
Cowley, Mr D	Sayres, Mr A C
Duckworth, Mr E	Willies, Mr H C
Anderson, Lt L A	Symonds, Mrs and Infant
	Wright, Mr E

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Irwin, Rev R	Rahman, Mr A S M
Bartram, Capt H B	Reynolds, Mrs
Synge, Major M	Savagiri, Raja of
Miller, Mr F D	Alagapuri, Zemindar of
Wood, Mr T P	
Godwin, Mrs C A C	Joseph, Mr R
Melling, Mr M, Mrs and Infant	Seshachari, Mr
	Oldfield, Mrs
MacCloughlin, Capt K R	Robinson, Mr S B
Vakeel, Mrs	Lederer, Mr R A
Mehta, Miss	McEnercy, Capt R T
Vakeel, Mr F H	McCully, Mr C C and Mrs
Brown, Mr G D	Warburton, Mr R

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Stewart, Capt C C	Mandint, Col F R
Ronaldson, Lt-Col R W H	Lumsden, Capt W

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Molesworth, Capt F C and Mrs.	Sclater, Mr G

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Lane, Mr F N	Anderson, Capt M G
Willis, Capt E S C	Flint, Capt A L A
Betham, Mr G L	

DEPARTURES.

PER S.S. "PERSIA" AUG. 9.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O steamer "Persia," Captain H. S. Bradshaw leaving Bombay to-day for Marseillies and London :—

Alexander Mr R D L	Kay Mr J
Anderson, Mr A R	Lambert Mrs R P
Bell Mr J M and Mrs	Le Breton Capt E P
Bennet Capt O D	Lee Mr K W
Best the Hon'ble Mr J W	Lethbridge Major S
Brewster Major	Longmuir Mr W
Browning Mr W M	Lorimer Miss E C G
Buckley Captain H C	Lyall Mr J H
Burt Mrs and infant	Mehta, Mr S L
Barber, Mr F B	Middlemast, Mr E W
Blane, Mr H S	Meston, Lady
Bent, Mr W	Moss, Mr F J
Bent, Mrs, child and infant	Nairne, Mr R G
Boyd, Mr L	Parrott, Mr A W and Mrs
Cihristie Miss	Paas, Mr Emil
City Mr N	Payne, Rev Russell and Mrs
Chappell, Mr S D and Mrs	Phillips, Miss
Chitty, Hon Mr Justice C W	Pitkethly, Mr
Davison, Mr A	Power, Mr
Dawson, Mr E	Roy, Mr S P
Duggan, Mr E M	Richardson, The Hon Mr Justice T W
Dutton, Captain H R	Shaw, Rev W L Pritchett
Eastmead Mr F	Sheepshank, Mr R
Easoo, Mr J	Stephens, Mr W B
Grieve Mr	Swifte, Mr L C
Griffen, ICS, Hon Sir Henry	Tod, Lt-Col Mrs J K, three children and infant
Guise, Mrs and infant	Tudball, Hon Mr Justice W
Hamilton Mr J	Wallach, Mr W
Harichand Pandit	Walton, Lt-Col W C
Hart Mr F W	Williams, Mr G B
Hastings Miss	Wright Mr H Nelson
Heberlein Mr H	Rubenson, Mr and Mrs
Hecht Mr R L	Ruston, Mr H W
Hill Mr T R	Saunders, Mr C
Hodges Mr	Seldon, Mr
Hogath Mr T J	Smith, Major W F
Holden Mr E	Smith, Mr A
Hughes Mr M A	Smith, Mr N W
Halliday, Sir Frederick	Stedham, Mr
Hallward, the Hon'ble L	Taylor, Capt P H M
Hamerton, Mrs, two infants and ayah	Thompson, Mrs and infant
Hamerton, Rev W T M	Walker, Major W R
Hate, Mr A G	Warde-Jones, Mr A W
Hay, Mr Leslie	White, Lt-Col G F
Heaton, Mr B	Wigglesworth, Mr A
Holden, Mr E	Wilson, Mrs J
Irwin Mrs W S	Wolf, Mr Edward
Jametji Panthaky, Mr Maneck	is M

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 6th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 7th August:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	5	4
Total mortality from all causes ..		68

The National Indian Association gave a reception at 21 Cromwell Road on July 22. Sir Charles and Lady Lyall and Miss Beck (honorary secretary) received the guests; and the company included Lord and Lady Sydenham, the Chief of Ichalkuranji, Sir Frederic Lely, Mr. Ameer Ali, Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie, Sir Murray Hammick, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Mrs. Perrin, Professor and Mrs. T. W. Arnold, and the Hon. M. A. Jinnah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DINWIDDY—July 22, at Maidstone, the wife of Capt. M.J. Dinwiddy, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), of a son.

LAWTON—July 14, at 2 Sea View, Upper Parkstone, the wife of H. Lawton, F. C. H., Indian State Railways, of a son.

ORMSBY—July 21, at Deanhurst, Littledown Road, Bournemouth, the wife of Commander Ormsby, R.N., of a son.

BLAIR—July 22, at Stowey Court, Bridgwater, the wife of Capt. Duncan J. Blair, late 7th Lancers, Indian Army, of a daughter.

LAIRD—July 20, at Seanook, Nairn, the wife of Capt. K. M. Laird, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

POOLEY—SANDEMAN—July 16, at Churchkirk, Accrington, Alexander St. Philip Pooley, son of the late Charles J. Pooley and Mrs. Pooley, Glebeland Road, Knutsford, to Audrey Janet Stewart, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Sandeman, The Chesnuts, Church, Lancashire.

SANDEMAN—SOMERVILLE—July 22, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, by the Vicar, Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, M.A., Col. J. E. Sandeman, son of the late Major-Gen. R. T. Sandeman, to Georgina Jarratt, daughter of the late Rev. Dudley Somerville, M.A., chaplain to his Majesty's Forces.

DEATHS.

CECIL—July 16, at the Mount, Lymington, Lord Arthur Cecil, son of second Marquess of Salisbury, aged 62.

GODWIN-AUSTEN—July 21, at Nore, Godalming, Jessie, wife of Lieut-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S.

KNOX—July 21, the Right Hon. Sir Ralph Henry Knox, K.C.B., V.D., of Woodfield, Oxted, Surrey, aged 77.

WARREN—July 18, at Worting House, Basingstoke, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Warren, K.C.B., Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, aged 83.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (2rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Tivoli	Shroder
Overture.....The White Queen ...	Metra
Valse .....Remembrance	Joyce
Selection .....Il Trovatore	Verdi
Intermezzo.....Salome.....	Lorraine
Gavotte ....Softly Unawares.....	Lincke
Polka de Sabots.....Holzschuh	Drescher

SOCIETY OF ST. DOMNICK, DADAR.—On Sunday there will be a Solemn High Mass at the Church of N. S. de Salvacao in honour of St. Domnick, at 9-30 a.m., Rev. Father J. J. Dias will preach.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Mr. Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, B.A., Bar-at-law will conduct the Senior Class of the Brotherhood to-day, at 9 a. m. (S. T.), in the Prathana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when he will expound "Platos Phadurus."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On July 30, a Hindu woman named Jayabai, residing at DeLisle Road, left her two year old boy, Narabari Vishnu, in a room alone and left the place. The boy then went to the fireplace and upset a pot of boiling water and was so severely scalded that he died on Thursday night.

A NURSE IN TROUBLE.—Information having been received from Lahore that a European nurse, named Mr. Effiestone, alias Mrs. Phillips, was wanted there on a charge of cheating, Deputy Inspector Butterfield arrested her at Byculla, Bombay, on Thursday night and Mr. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, ordered her to be sent to Lahore for trial.

A FALSE STEP.—An old man named Ramji Bala, aged about seventy, residing on the third floor of a house in Parel, went out of his room on the night of the 3rd instant, and stepped on the low parapet of a window by mistake and fell on the road. He was severely injured and was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday morning.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years;

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

12th Sunday after Trinity.—
10th Aug., 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 179, 201, 312, 558. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Clarke Whitfield in E. Anthem "The Righteous living for ever."—Mendelssohn. Hymns 266, 274. Collections for Bishop Azariah Endowment Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 9 a.m Matins (Choral.) 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Sunday School in B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher : The Rev. R. R. Strachan, M.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30,7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Mr R. A. Adams, Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. Y. Edwards Sunday School, 5 p.m

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. Y. Edwards, Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. W. T. Kenshett. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Mr. H. B. Young ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Mr. T. R. Ponsford Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE NORTH-EAST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The storm over north-east India has hardly moved, and heavy rain has fallen in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The Arabian Sea current is giving no rain in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east of the United Provinces and the Punjab ; fairly general in the North-west Frontier Province, and local in Orissa, Kashmir and the west coast. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the United Provinces. The chief amounts are :—Moulmein, two inches; Rangoon, one; Bhamo one-and-half; Cherrapunji, 24; Chittagong and Naraingganj, two; Burdwan, Mymensingh and Dogra, one; Berhampore, one and-a-half; Darjeeling and Ranchi, four; Hazaribagh, six; Patna and Gaya, three; Naya Dumka, four; Cawnpore and Simla, one; Lahore and Lyallpur, three; Khushab, one, Multan, one and-a-half, Parachinar, half and Dera Ismail Khan, three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the Punjab.

The Arabian Sea :—The mail steamer which arrived this morning reports a strong monsoon.

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

After a spell of extremely dry and hot weather good and continuous rain for the last two days has brought down the temperature well below normal in the Punjab, the highest maximum being 99 deg. at Multan.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia, Captain E. R. Dowell, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London reports that she experienced light winds and fine, weather from Suez to longitude 51 E. thence to Bombay strong to fresh S. W. Monsoon and high S W. Sea.

The Honsa Line steamer Wartenfels Captain H. Reimers, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg met with very strong S. W Monsoon.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	St G. Hos. In. cts.
Previously registered	72 50	69 47	70 33
Friday, 8th August	0 06	0 06	0 13
Total.....	72 56	69 53	70 46
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.			

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Ct.	From 1st June to date. in. Cts.
71	69	2 3	159 0

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rain all up to 8 a. m. August 8.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Cumballa Hill,	0 20	57 42	37 45	39 80

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 8th August	Total up-to-date,
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 34	70 57

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rushire 6th ...	88·3	83·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	96·3	87·2	...	0 00
Muskat 6th ...	91·3	88·0	...	0 00
Multan ...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	79·9	71·2	3·07	1·04
Sirsa ...	91·3	80·0	...	14·37
Ambala ...	83·5	72·9	0·35	27·13
Delhi ...	91·5	78·3	...	12·8
Agra ...	89·0	77·5	...	6·16
Mainpuri ...	90·3	79·1	0·02	8·41
Jhansi ...	86·6	78·0	...	6·58
Cawnpore ...	84·6	75·0	1·22	13·4
Allahabad ...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	85·5	80·5	...	10·62
Ajmer ...	85·1	75·2	...	7·59
Jaipur ...	86·2	77 1	...	11·42
Kotah ...	...	...	...	...
Bhuj ...	85·5	77·0	...	23 54
Dwarka ...	84·3	79·7	...	13·35
Verawal ...	82·1	79·3	...	23·68
Rajkot ...	89·1	73·3	...	12·31
Bhavnagar Para. ...	91 0	77 8	...	29·0
Surat ...	85 9	79 1	...	29 29
Ahmedabad ...	91·1	77·2	...	24·95
Deesa ...	84·3	75 9	0·15	22·43
Neemuch ...	77·4	71·0	0·01	16·49
Indore ...	80·1	71 1	0·01	30·83
Jubbulpore ...	79·3	74·3	0·09	24·13
Saugor ...	80·2	72·1	...	18·12
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa ...	84·7	73 6	...	31·28
Akola ...	88 2	74 0	...	19·13
Amraoti ...	82·8	73·3	0·02	26·64
Nagpur ...	85·6	73·8	...	30·93
Chanda ...	86·5	76·0	...	30 62
Raipur ...	80·7	74·6	0·07	27·89
BOMBAY ...	83·3	78·7	0·10	60 30
Ratnagiri ...	84·3	77·9	0·03	58·44
Mormugao ...	84·5	76·7	0·18	70·72
Karwar ...	...	...	...	...
Malegaon ...	85 4	74·1	...	10 67
Ahmednagar ...	80 6	68·5	0 06	16·71
Poona ...	79·5	71·8	0·05	20·66
Sholapur ...	89·8	72·1	...	9·69
Bijapur ...	87·2	70·8	...	8 55
Belgaum ...	73·3	66·0	0·65	26·66
Aurangabad ...	83·9	69 4	...	15·42
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	83 4	72·2	0·16	18·20
Hyderabad ...	88·3	72 2	...	10·78
Mangalore ...	86·8	74·8	0·26	66·55
Calicut ...	84·3	74·1	0·08	60·91
Cochin ...	85·2	74·7	...	60·43
Colombo ...	85 5	77·5	...	12·01
Masulipatam ...	9·8	80 2	...	5·91
Bellary ...	92 0	75·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	97·5	75·5	...	4·13
Madras ...	100·5	82·5	...	3·39
Bangalore ...	79 8	63 8	...	8·17
Coimbatore ...	88·9	70·8	...	2·79
Trichinopoly ...	93·6	78·8	...	1·23
Negapatam ...	99·2	77·7	...	1·15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday (14 a.m.), 2nd Aug., 1913 :—

	In cts.		In cts.
Bandra	66 36	Broach	35 5
Panjao	5 47	Malsar	43 37
Vaiturni	62 79	Dabhoi	37 68

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE. SOCIETY.

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PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

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Address: Graham's Buildings.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 7. BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkgs.	Mincr.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 15- 6	1-4	
3 do. Rentes.	67 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89 1-4	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·44 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ...	3 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 5-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans. ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. Unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Dull.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 1,10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions...£39,700,000 Dec. £ 30,000
Public Deposits. £ 8,430,000 Dec. £ 1,500,000
Other Deposit ...£39,800,000 Dec. £ 1,800,000
Govt.Securities...£12 800,000 Unchanged.
Other securities.£27,000,000 Dec. £ 22,00,000
Notes and Coin..£47,500,000 Dec. £ 430,000

The Bank Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Firm. Increased demand.
Futures ... Barely steady.
Manchester Demand limited.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 2,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·41+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9 35+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 14 +03	6·05 +03	6 01 +03
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5 96 +02	5 93 +02	5 97 +02
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
5·99 +03	6·00 +03	6·01 +03	6·02 +02

New York 11 a.m., July 11·72 Oct. 11·15.

New York official noon call Aug. 11.69 Oct. 11 12.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·45, Oct. 11·20.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,040
,, Receipts at U. S. last year...	900
,, Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
,, Exports to Continent ...	2,000
,, Spot Cotton	120 unchgd

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·70+05
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·07—07

Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined owing to unfavorable cotton goods situation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug. ... 11·40—07
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·14—11
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 5 8—1-9
Do. Months ..July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 3-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs
85 p. c ex-ship ...54 5-8+5-8
Do. Months — Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports. - Dunkirk—Done.
Brown Cawnpore 49 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ..July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ...50 1-4 -1-4
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...48+3d.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
London—Done—Sellers—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata...46 1-2 -1-4
Do Month — ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £7-2-6+0-0-6
Aug.-Sept.—Dull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-8+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 7+1-2d.
Aug.-Sept.—Value. Quiet but steady.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £68 1-8+3-4d.
Copper Brazeos ... £82 1-2+1-2
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-16d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) .. 12 8 1-4—3-4
Do. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers and Done.
Tone—Only small business.
German Beet-root 88 p.c ...9 3 1-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 4 1-4—1-44.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady with a fair business.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay ..11 1 1-2—1 1-2 1.
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 9—Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 10 11 1-4—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 10 1-2—Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 10 0 3-4—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 8 1-4—Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 11 9 3-4—Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Do 12—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Fair business at firm rates.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [Aug. 8th, 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Sovns	1,50,000	Aden	National Bank
11 Boxes Bulln	8,03,400	London	Do
6 Boxes Bulln	4,51,100	Do	Chartered Bank
3 Boxes Sovns	30,000	Do	Hongkong Bank
Bullion	1,50,000	Do	Do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 6th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	44	49,613
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	43	51,863

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug.	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. ,, ,, 7th Aug.	4 ,,
Bank of Mad. ,, ,, 8th July	5 ,,

EXCHANGE :—

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged all round. There is little business doing.

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...193
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 5 16 for Cash and 96 3 1-6 for the Settlement and has improved 1 16 during the day closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 96	6 0
Settlement	... ,, 96	4 0

BULLION.—

The London market for bar silver yesterwas dull, and rates were unchanged at 27 1.4 for ready and 27 7 16 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 59 1-8. The local market opened at 70 1 16 ex-duty for the first settlement and declined to 69 13 16 at which rate it closes. A moderate business has been done.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21 1 0
Australian Gold	... ,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... ,,	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... ,,	69 13 0
1st Settlement	... ,,	69 13 0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	69 4 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... ,,	79 3 0
1st Settlement	... ,,	79 3 0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	78 10 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs, allotments were made of 18·60 lakhs bills and 1·40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 1-32d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 27 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 37·70 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is increased to 40 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 18th July and arrived to-day with the mail of the 25th July brings £150,000 silver £120,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 35,00,000
Bombay	...	... ,, 1,40,000
Madras	...	... ,, 2,20,000
		Total... ,, 39,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 25th July and comes with the mail of the 1st August brings £50,000 silver, £120,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 20,30,000
Bombay	...	... ,, 9,20,000
Madras	...	... ,, 3,30,000
		Total... ,, 32,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 1st August and comes with the mail of the 8th August brings £100,000 Silver, £160,000 for bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 18,30,000
Bombay	...	... ,, Nil
Madras	...	... ,, 1,40,000
		Total... ,, 19,70,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	11,23,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	70,000
Sundries	.....	54,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	33,63,000
Other Authorized Securities	11,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	5,61,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	62,14,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,33,000	.....
Bullion	.....	69,000
Balance with other Banks	3,07,000	.....
Sundries	.....	7,000
Cash	.....	40,19,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	9,717	9 216	+ 501
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 7th Aug. 1913 ...	2,744,288	2,503,777	+240511
Shipments for the week	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	27,092	21,924	+ 3,168
China ...	} 19,312	197	+ 19,115
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	46,404	22,121	+ 22,283
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 7th Aug. 1913 ...			
Europe ...	491,015	336,851	+109164
China ...	45,349	3,116	+ 9,233
Japan ...	944,133	842,915	+98,318
Coast Ports ...	29,051	2,5172	+ 1,873
Total...	1,511,548	1,294,951	+219594
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	10,423	500	+ 9,923
China ...			
Japan ...	} 5,016	5,033	— 149
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 25th July 1913, 18,464 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 2nd Aug. 1913—11,982 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding period of previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	...	273,190	273,174
Central India.	24	96,371	161,228
Barsee and Nagar ...	89	111,123	113,193
Berar ...	1	448,978	539,383
Central Provinces...	126	268,873	358,561
Total Comras	230	1,198,532	1,445,493
Dholleras ...	1,053	244,310	30,409
Broach ...	.....	222,760	142,670
Compts and Dharwar ...	8,916	198,056	324,932
Westerns ...	2,457	115,410	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	.....	347,13	126,413
Sengals (Bajputana) ...	1,55	144,690	103,923
Sind ...	377	118,851	95,220
Persian ...	34	3,005	4,950
American ...	.....	34,049	213,334
Egyptian ...	55	2,517	1,468
Other sorts...	19	4,913	9,757
Total ...	9,717	2,744,288	2,504,777

a Or 27,419 original bales of American Cottos imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	40,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 7th Aug., 1913 ...	2,744,288
	3,144,288
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 7st Aug., 1913 ...	1,511,548
	1,632,740
Less Afloat	15,437
	1,617,303
Less Estimated mill consumption	989,000
	628,303
Less up-country by rail ...	30,446
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 8th August, 1913	567,857
Difference since last week ...	— 45,564

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

Early in the past week there was a sharp drop in the American markets owing to reports of good rain having fallen in Texas, where it was much needed. Liquidation by tired bulls, and agressive bear selling assisted the decline, and crop reports by wire from private sources were highly encouraging. So bearish were these telegrams that it looked as though the decline would continue. Cables received here yesterday were, however, less bearish and the New York market recovered 15 points of the drop. The rain in Texas was said to be insufficient, and hot, dry weather was again reported. To-day's advices from the American market are rather easier and a small decline is advised. Further fluctuations are probable, and the market will continue a weather one for some time yet. Such being the case, it is difficult to form a reliable opinion, though there is little chance of any permanent advance unless crop accounts become distinctly unfavourable.

In the local market moderate fluctuations have occurred in new crop. Speculators have been the chief operators, and though, in the main, prices have followed home advices, there have been daily fluctuations on purely local influences. A fair business has been done in good Broach March, and to a somewhat less extent in fully good Bengal January. Now and then there has been an enquiry for fine Khamgaon Akola January, but business in this, and in fact all Comras descriptions, has been slack, exporters being out of the market. This morning good Broach opened at Rs. 273. In old crop some contracts are reported to have been made in Coomptas and Westerns for August, and in Khamgaon Akola for the same delivery.

Ready cotton shows no improvement whatever, in fact prices in many cases are easier. The best lots of high class Comras command fair rates, but there is very little enquiry for these styles. Muthias and Khandesh are more in demand, particularly by shippers, but at low prices. Cheap Bengals are also in favour. Mills continue a hand to mouth policy, and are contented to pick up the cheapest parcels offering of almost any description. Prices are irregular, and many really cheap lots of cotton can be had from holders who are tired of waiting and wish to clear out stocks.

Crop reports from all districts continue favourable and the outlook for the coming season is most encouraging. In some parts, particularly in the Berars, a break is needed, as the rain, though not excessive, is continuing, and here and there slight damage is reported. A few days bright sunshine would however rapair any damage. In fact a break of a fortnight or so nearly all over the country would now be beneficial, as so far, there has been no break of more than a few days this monsoon.

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNING AND CO :—"Market advanced owing to continued dry weather. We shall see higher prices of drought continues.

WELD AND CO :—Liverpool—"Smaller market; some scattered continental buying and short covering. Rains needed still in some sections in Texas, where weather clear and warm. Otherwise crop accounts very favourable." New York—"Market steady at the close. Wall Street and Southern selling."

PRIVATE:—"We think that present prices cannot be maintained under any circumstances. Rains in some sections Texas."

There has been little business doing during the day, and the market closes quiet but steady and unchanged.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Aug. ...	11 71	11·70	— ·01
,, Oct. ...	11 22	11 07	— ·15
Spot ...	12·0	12·00	unchgd
New Orleans—			
Futures Aug. ...	11·61	11·40	—·21
,, Oct. ...	11·31	11·10	—·21
Spot ...	11 15-16	12	+1 16
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept	6·20	6·14	— ·06
,, Oct.-Nov	6·10	6·01	— ·09
Spot ...	6·53	6·49	— ·04

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	273 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	275	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	272	,,
,, ,, Yeotmal ...	268	,,
,, ,, Dhamangaon ...	265	,,
,, ,, Khamgaon Akola	260	,,
,, ,, Amraoti ...	262	,,
,, ,, Khandeish ...	244	,,
F. G. ,, Khandeish ...	234	,,
Fine ,, Bengal ...	234	,,
F. G. Bengal ...	223	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·09 —05	6·00 —05	5 96 —05
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·91 —05	5·91 —05	5·92 —05
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apr.**	**Apr. May**
5·94 —05	5·94 —06	5 96 — 5

FREIGHTS.

The market has continued steady during the past week, but there has been little enquiry. The following business is reported :—

HAMBURG : 1,200 bales cotton, ready, at 22s. 6d.

ANTWERP : 1,500 bales cotton, ready, at 20s. 6d. About 500 tons for October shipment at 15s. light seeds, 17s. seeds cotton.

HULL : 300 tons light seeds for November at 16s. About 1,500 tons (300 tons a month) December to April at 15s. 6d. light seeds.

FIXTURE ; The following is reported :—

S. S. REDBRIDGE: "August loading at 25s dead weight.

The following are rates :—

	August-September.
Antwerp	17s l. s 19s s. c.
Dunkirk	18s 6d ,, 20s. ,,
Hamburg	18s 20s. ,,
London	18s 20s. ,,
Genoa	19s 21s. ,,
Liverpool Marseilles	18s 20s. ,,
Hull	17s l. s.

Trieste Venice 20s seeds 21s cotton.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	6,020,246	4,243,249
Linseed	3,565,512	3,517,447
Rape, Rai ...	963,742	1,030,238
Gingellyseed ...	1,075,740	641,213
Poppyseed	373,664	306,334
Groundnuts ...	819,707	841,496
Castorseed ...	1,550,860	1,084,715
Rice.....	3,325,911	2,748,972
Myrabollams ...	536,044	747,245
Cottonseed.....	2,912,937	2,412,155
Mowraseed.....	273,082	105,758
Gram	649,540	1,148,990
Jowar.....	502,978	701,976
Maize	6,040	305,551
Barley.....	201,661	92,500*

* Since 1st July, 1912.

LINSEED :—

The market has fluctuated during the week in sympathy with home advices. A fair business has been done in old crop ready and for September delivery, as also in new crop for April May. A private cable received yesterday from a reliable source in Europe, states that the market has a good undertone, and that higher prices are looked for shortly. This opinion is, however, not shared by some of the leading local export houses. The market here yesterday was quiet but steady the September quotation being Rs. 9 0-0 R. T. and April-May Rs. 9-11-0. The tone of the market at the close is quiet as under.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 3 0	R.T.
September ...	,, 8 15 6	R.T.
April-May. ...	,, 9 10 10	,,

RAPESEED :—

The market has been quiet during the week with little business passing and prices rather easier.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi Ma	8 7 6	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	7 15 0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	8 13 0	R.T.
,, Guzerat	9 0 0	R.T.

WHEAT :—

We have nothing of importance to report in this market which has remained quiet during the week with a moderate business doing. Prices are slightly easier.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c. ...	5 4 0	R. T.
,, Delhi, Sept ...	5 7 0	,,
White Delhi, May ...	5 8 6	,,

GINGELLYLEED:—

There has been some enquiry for New Crop Bold White 85 per cent and Black Kutni at current rates.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 57 8 0	D.J.
Black Kutni ,,	,, 48 0 0	J.F.

POPPYSEED :—

Prices are almost unchanged and there has been little doing during the week. The condition of the market is still nervous as stock are small and an improvement in the enquiry would probably cause an advance.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 12 1 0	B.T.
August-Sept.	... ,, 12 13 0	R.T.

GROUNDNUT :—

The market is steady for New Crop and some business has been done at current rates.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold..	48 0 0	
Jan.-Feb. Small..	47 0 0	

CASTORSEED :—

This market continues steady and prices are unchanged.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 35 8 0	

COTTONSEED :—

There is a moderate demand and artes are steady.

We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs. 25 8 0	

MOWRASEED :—

Steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 7 15 0	R.T.
Aug.-Sept.	,, 8 4 0	R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	... 9,717	bales.
Wheat ...	... 121,542	cwts.
Linseed ...	... 141,031	,,
Rapeseed ...	... 19,765	,,
Gingellyseed	... 7,105	,,
Poppyseed ...	... 10,644	,,
Groundnuts...	... 14,702	,,
Castorseed ...	... 10 193	,,
Rice ...	... 33,427	,,
Myrabollams...	... 5,120	,,
Cottonseed ...	... 55,812	,,
Mowraseed ...	... 33,319	,,
Gram ...	... 4,409	,,
Joowar ...	... 12,492	,,
Maize ...	... 12	,,
Barley ...	... 9,770	,,

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 1st Half.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88 00,000	5,19,649	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	7
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,238	500	1,670	13	13	14	14	7½
Bank of Madras ...	75 00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	6
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66 000	50,226	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2¼d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	67½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00 000	84 599	100	284	14	14	14	14	12½
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,000k	£1,700,000	£132 569	£20	£59	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ...	£337,625	£14 000	£4 841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15 000	£7,998	£4	86	...	...	4	5	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2,050,000	$125	£30	34	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,88,415	50	64	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,500	6,0 0	35	40	7½	8	8	8	...ex
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500A ½ k £375,000B ½	£415 000	£30,105	{ £12½ £12½	{ £21¼ £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National of India ...	£1,000 000k	£1 000,000	£64,008	12½	610	6	7	7	8	...
Punjab National ...	9,76,959	10,00 000	39,000	100	170	12	37½	12	14	...
Peoples of India ...	12,46 375n	3,00,000	29,712	30	30	9	10	10	10½	5½

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
‡ Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July *	6½ 680
Amritsar Patty	March-August	6 p.c. 136
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July	4 96
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c. 117
Gazerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4 119
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December	7 141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August	7½ 602½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August	5½p.c. 133

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Managing Agen's or Secretaries.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward.	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 Half
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c. a.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.	Gunchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	445	140	6 2-5	5 3-5	5 1-5	4	2 a.
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ltd. ...	Voikart Brothers.	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	5 0	9 0	6,535	100	40	50	60	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ltd	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,257	100	232½	33,280	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd. ...	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	23,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,522½	3,343-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas & Co.	2,00,000 a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	...	8213-15-8	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld. ...	Tata Sons and Co.	98,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 250	2,125	43,283	105	115	105	185	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld....	Cursetjee Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	146½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld. ...	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,28,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld. ...	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,43,230	...	46,184 b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons & Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld. ...	Carrimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000 c	...	250	615	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	50,s 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mill's ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000	...	5,24,207 11-1 m	500	473-12	5,745-14-8	20ps	...	...	50,s	...
Howard and Ballough Mills Co. Ld. ..	Greaves Cotton & Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,83,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co.	8,43,000	...	72,394	...	1,000	200	47,043	..	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,305	...	500		1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	18,53,000	10,00,000 d	19,37,000	38,65,653	500	810	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,380	7,036 1-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Gocouldass Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,88,755	...	500	1,475	33316-4-2	17	10	13	30	...
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld. ...	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,03,500	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,165	22,745	145	60	20

LOCAL YARNS.

The market continues dull and there is nothing doing. China buyers are holding aloof, as the conditions there preclude business at present. Spinners are willing to make concessions, but buyers are indifferent. We see little or no chance of an improvement in the demand for some time to come.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The markets both here and at home continue quiet with little business doing. The settlement of the dispute regarding umpires is most satisfactory, and an improvement in local business may be looked for at no distant date. The monsoon is favourable which is a great point in favour of business.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

GREY GOODS.—We have no change to report. The market remains quiet.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is quiet with a moderate demand, and an improvement in the inquiry is expected.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES.—The home market is quiet and in favour of buyers. Locally there is a moderate demand, but prices continue poor.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market remains quiet and unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The home market during the week has shown an advance of about 20s, per ton and the market here has also advanced to a certain extent in sympathy with the Home market.

COAL MARKET.

The steam coal market remains normal.

Notwithstanding the reported "coal shortage" at Calcutta, Bombay buyers of railborne coals are experiencing no difficulty in obtaining supplies, at fairly low figures. Freights remain very firm and quotations for seaborne coals are approximately :—

		Ready.	Forward
Powell Duffryn...	Rs.	.....	Rs. 23-8
Davisons West Hartley	,,	21-3	,, 21
Desherzhur ...	,,	17-3	,, 17
Heilgers Standard ...	,,	16	,, 15-8
Withank	,,	.....	,, 19-8

	Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite coal	Nil	16
Standard coal...		15

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0	4	

SHARES.

The market is steady and active with a fair amount of business passing. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,670; Bank of India at Rs. 67 to 67 1-2; Indian Specie at Rs. 64; Eastern Bank are quiet at Rs. 86; Bombay Merchant are unchanged at Rs. 14. In Press companies, Indian Cotton have declined to Rs. 132 1-2; New Berar to Rs. 540; New Mofussil have changed hands at Rs. 882 1-2. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 670 X. D., Bombay Flour and Oil Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 920; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Companies shares are in demand at Rs. 425; Port Canning and Land Improvement shares have ruled at and about to Rs. 880 C. D., Treachers have changed hands at Rs 497 1-2, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld. ordinary shares, after touching Rs. 93, have improved to Rs. 94, preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 175, and deferred shares are at and about Rs. 195. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 1,150 and preference shares to Rs. 925, the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 240, and preference shares at Rs. 272 1-2, The Bombay Electric Supply Co., Ld., ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 191, and preference shares at Rs. 177 C. D. In Mill Companies Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 525, Century have declined to Rs. 272 1-2, Central India's to Rs. 2,125, China to Rs. 750, Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,520, Crescents to Rs. 146 1-4, Currimbhoy have improved to Rs. 265; Davids, after touching Rs. 590, have declined to Rs. 571 1-4; Kohinoors have improved to Rs. 810; Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,475; Maneckji Petits to Rs. 3,165; New Great Eastern have improved to Rs. 252 1-2; Standard have ruled at and about Rs. 1,450; Sun Mills are unchanged at Rs. 125; Swan Mills at Rs. 300, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,715; Phoenix have ruled at and about Rs. 170. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Company are steady at Rs. 680; Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 602 1-2; Amritsar Patti are in demand at Rs. 136 X. D., Central Provinces are unchanged at Rs. 96; Gujarat Railway at Rs. 119; Upper Sindh Light Railway shares at Rs. 15 to 16 premium. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 189000	Rs. 290000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 483000
Or per mile of Ry. ...	200	307	4	511
For previous 16 weeks of half year...	1 334046	7872737	84294	2 1159751
Total for 17 weeks. ...	382916	8162757	88494	1208051
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year a	170413	295264	6680	471387
Per mile of Ry. do...	180	312	6	498
Total to cor. date do...	3557005	7215230 12	812	10900017

Increase for the week ... Rs. 11,913.
Do. to date..... ,, 11,8 ,165.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ARSENIC ADMINISTERED TO A CHILD.

Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, a convict named Maruti Bapu Warik, presented a petition.

It was stated that a little boy, aged six, named Digamber, died suddenly during the temporary absence of his mother Lalita Kom Doula. After the child's death the accused and one Rama Ubale were suspected of having administered to it arsenic in some sugar. Maruti and Rama were accordingly charged before Mr. F. X. DeSouza, the Sessions Judge of Sholapur, the former with administering the arsenic and the latter with instigating the murder.

The mother of the child, it was stated, had seperated from her husband and was living with the second accused, Rama. The chemical analyser's report showed that the stomach and intestines of the child contained 17 grains of arsenic. It was clear that a very powerful dose of arsenic had been given and that death was almost instantaneous. Two little boys, aged seven, gave evidence to the effect that the first accused, Maruti, came up to them, picked up the deceased child and invited them to accompany him. They were taken to Maruti's room where he distributed sugar to the little ones. They stated that neither of them suffered from any ill effect by eating the sugar, but the deseased immediately became very sick and complained of a burning pain in the stomach. The story told by these boys was corroborated by other boys.

The motive for the murder was said to be jealousy. The assessors found Maruti guilty but returned a verdict of not guilty against the second accused. Mr. Desouza subsequently sentenced Maruti to transportation for life and discharged Rama.

Their Lordships, after a perusal of the case, rejected the petition.

A DEAL IN SUGAR.

The suit filed by Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein, a firm, against Ibhrahim Mahomed Bham, was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday.

Mr. J. D. Davar, with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Dewan, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. defended.

The plaintiffs stated that they were large dealers in Bombay in Mauritius sugar, which they imported and sold through their local agents. The defendant, who was a merchant and commission agent, was employed by them as their agent to sell various consignments of sugar. The plaintiffs delivered to the defendant four consignments for sale, after which the defendant made various payments to the plaintiffs on account of the sale proceeds realized by him and paid in all Rs. 2,40,200. The plaintiffs made demands upon the defendant to furnish them with the account sales of the four consignments. The defendant forwarded the accounts of those consignments together with the account sales in which the commission and other charges and allowances were not in accordance with the terms agreed to between them. When the plaintiffs made their accounts, it was found that Rs. 12,910 was due by the defendant to the plaintiffs. When this sum was demanded by them the defendant failed to pay it.

The defendant in his statement admitted that he acted as the plaintiffs' agent, but said that he did so not on the terms as stated by the plaintiffs, but on some other terms. The defendant furnished correct account sales of those four consignments and the objection raised was wrong. He admitted that he was indebted to the plaintiff for Rs. 314-13 in respect of 18 bags of sugar, but he denied that he was ever called upon to furnish an account in respect of them He farther said that he was indebted to them to the extent of Rs. 5,149.

After recording evidence, his Lordship delivered judgment, in which he said that the defendant suggested that if he took the goods for sale on the terms alleged by the plaintiffs, he would not have made a profit on the transaction. However, it was quite clear that he might not have made large profits, but he certainly made sufficient profit for the purpose of his business. His Lordship further said that he was satisfied that the terms were as set out in the plaint; and directed that the parties should settle accounts on the terms set up therein. Interest at 9 per cent. was allowed on both sides, and the party to agree to the accounts to apply to the Court for a decree. Deposit made by the defendant to be withdrawn by the plaintiffs.

AFFRAY WITH POLICE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. Ratanlal Ranchodas, pleader, presented an application on behalf of his client, Manilal Dhoridas, who was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20 by Mr. Edulji Beheramsha, First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, for trying to assault a public servant.

It appeared that certain "bawas" had collected in a field, so Sub-Inspector Parbhoodas, with police constable Mookandrai and the police patel of Dalapur, went into a chawl to make enquires. In the mean time, the accused came in the chawl and enquired why they had come there. Upon this, Mookandrai asked for his name. The accused thereupon raised a stick as if to strike him. The Magistrate held that the accused had no right to question them and Mookandrai was also not right in asking for his name as the accused had done no offence. But as it was proved that the accused's intention was to assault him, the Magistrate sentenced him under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused in his defence said that he was on the contrary struck by the police.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, rejected the appeal.

COAL CONTRACTOR SUED.

A firm of coal merchants named P. Nusserwanji and Co., sued another coal merchant and contractor Nowroji Merwanji Dubash, for the recovery of Rs. 7,084, the amount of coal supplied. The hearing of this suit was before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, with Mr. H. Vakil, instructed by Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinsha and Co., represented the plaintiffs, while the defendant was not represented.

It was stated by the plaintiffs that in December, 1912, the defendant called upon them under the terms of a contract to supply 635 tons of coal to the S. S. "Ellen," and the plaintiffs accordingly did so at the rate of 14s. 9d. per ton. The defendant on December 30, last, obtained from the captain of the steamer a draft for the value of the coal supplied and realised the amount from the local banks. When the plaintiffs demanded that amount, it was not paid. They, therefore, claimed the amount with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from December 28, 1912, till payment and costs.

The defendant, in his statement denied that he promised to pay to the plaintiffs the amount of the draft. He claimed by way of an equitable set off, and counter-claimed Rs. 18,552.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs with interest at 9 per cent from December 28 last, till judgment. The counterclaim of the defendant was dismissed with costs.

BORAS IN COURT.

Bai Fatmabai sued her maternal uncle, Tyabali Mahomedali, and others, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Bahadurji, with Mr. Desai, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Davar represented the first and second defendants, Mr. Jayker defended the third, and Mr. Dastoor was for the fourth and fifth defendants.

The plaintiff stated that her maternal grandfather Mahomedali Esoofali died intestate in 1901 leaving property amounting to Rs. 682,500. Her mother died in 1908 and the deceased did not get any share from her father's property. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the first defendant should be asked to give an account of the property as well as her share.

The first two defendants stated that the valuations of the property was much exaggerated. The deceased had made an oral will, in which he directed that 2-1-2 per cent should be given to the Mullaji. The deceased had also ordered his wife and elder son to go on a pilgrimage and asked them to spend there Rs 10,000. They now said that they were ready to give the plaintiff her share.

His Lordship rejected the oral will and refered the suit to the Commissioner for accounts.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah disposed of an appeal preferred by one Sudama Walad Nama Mahar, who had been transported for life under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, by Mr. F. X. D'Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

It appeared that on April 22 last, a boy about seven years of age, named Shinya, took his noonday meal with his mother and went out to play. When he left his house there were some silver ornaments on his person. The accused took the boy with him on the pretext of giving him some fruit to eat, and while about 500 yards from the village, he removed the ornaments and threw the boy into a well. As the boy did not return home till late in the evening, his mother went out to look for him but no trace could be found. She then went to one Pandu to make enquiries, but he misled her by telling her that the deceased had returned to some other place. Next day she deputed her nephew to make a search for her son and he found his body floating in the well. The police was then informed and the accused was found in possession of the missing ornaments having been buried in a pit. All the ornaments were there except a wristlet, which was found the next day in the well. The accused, in his defence, stated that the police made him go through the form of producing those ornaments; and the persons who had really buried them were witnesses named Pandu and his mother.

The Sessions Judge, with the assessors, found him guilty and he was sentenced.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY'S ACCOUNT.

George Michael, lately employed as a clerk in the office of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, was discharged yesterday by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of criminal breach of trust of postal stamps of the value of Rs.19, belonging to the Society.

The present case was one of a series of charges brought against the accused by the Society for criminal breach of trust.

The accused had been in the employ of the Society since 1910 as a clerk and in that capacity, it is alleged, misappropriated various sums of money. When the Rev. Mr. Smith was appointed Secretary of the Society in December last, he went through the accounts and found that, during the period from March to August, 1910, there had been several defalcations. The matter was communicated to the police and Inspector Spiers charged the accused on the various items.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he was not responsible for the misappropriations.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate, in discharging the accused, observed that the system prevailing at the Tract and Book Society was rather loose and irregular. The entries in the stamp book and those in the invoice varied and this caused some suspicion to be raised against the accused. The evidence showed that one man gave the stamps to the sepoy packing the parcels and entered the invoice book, but the stamp book was written up afterwards, not from the invoice but at the direction of the sepoy. Under these circumstances, it was possible for the same person to make different entries, namely, one in the invoice and another in the stamp book, and it was difficult to say who misappropriated the stamps.

The trial of the accused on the other charges is being proceeded with.

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DIARRHŒA AND ITS DANGERS.

During the summer weather, everyone always has before him the bugbear of stomach troubles in general and diarrhœa in particular. They are the result of a combination of the depressing influence of heat on the nervous system, and the prevalence of disease germs which thrive in the warmer temperature.

It, therefore, behoves everyone to pay particular heed to eating light but exceedingly nutritious food which is absolutely pure and free from germs. These qualities are found in Sanatogen. A physician, writing in *The Medical Press and Circular*, states: "Sanatogen is a perfectly ideal food, as it is readily absorbable and also possesses nutritive qualities of the highest value."

Sanatogen's value, even in the most serious forms of diarrhœa which accompany typhoid fever, has been attested by the most eminent physicians writing in the leading medical journals of the world. A physician states in *The Medical Times* "In the diarrhœa of typhoid fever I allow the patient nothing but water and Sanatogen for three or four days, and have found the practice answer wonderfully well."

One reason for Sanatogen's value in this condition is pointed out by a doctor, writing in *The General Practitioner*, who says: 'Sanatogen undergoes rapid and complete absorption in the healthy stomach, and a precisely similar result is seen in diseased conditions."

Diarrhœa lowers both the physical and nervous strength, and as Sanatogen is supreme in restoring the nervous and physical systems to their highest vigour, it soon revitalises the sufferer, who feels better than he has been for a very long time. For these reasons, everyone who suffers from diarrhœa should take Sanatogen, which can be obtained from all Chemists and Bazaars, without any delay.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"SATAN" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Two films of a class which the people of Bombay have rarely the opportunity of seeing are being shown this week at the Excelsior. Both are tragic—one deals with the tragedy of the world in a most striking manner, and the other is a continuation of the narrative in picture form of the Scott Expedition to the South Pole, the second and last series (and incidentally much the more interesting of the two) having just arrived in Bombay. The great picture morality play, "Satan," created a tremendous sensation in England when it was first presented a few months ago. By some the subject was considered to be a somewhat daring one, but while sacred subjects are dealt with, they are treated with all reverence, and the film has since received clerical commendation as teaching a high moral lesson. It is a story inspired by Milton's great epic, magnificently told, and magnificiently acted by the most famous of Italian actors. As a startling and taking drama "Satan" is certainly a wonderful production. The figere of Satan is portrayed by an actor whose special ability and marvellous facial expression places him in the front rank of artists for cinema production, and the same meed of praise must be given to the whole company.

The Scott Expedition film deals with the journey from the camp at Cape Evans to the commencement of the final dash for the Pole. From that point onwards there was no photographer accompanying the party, but there are many interesting and exciting incidents that Mr. Ponting was able to secure films of, and the second instalment of this story in pictures will be found to be of absorbing interest, dealing as it does, with a later phase of the expedition, when the risks and the hardships and the possibilities were so much greater.

The two French ballet dancers, Mdlle. Benzoni and Mdlle. Dorion, are again appearing at the Excelsior this week, and give a welcome touch of variety to what is probably the finest (and incidentally the most expensive) picture programme that has ever been given in the city. They have for presentation this week a captivating new dance called "The Night of Valpurgis."

There are two other films besides those already mentioned.

In a week or two there is to be another big attraction at the Excelsior, for after a long absence the Dallas Company is coming to Bombay. They will be here for a week about the middle of the month.

THE DALAS COMEDY COMPANY.

After a remarkably successful tour of the East and Far East the Dallas Company is paying a visit to Bombay, opening at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday August 18. The repertoire which they bring with them will be distinguished for two reasons, for its variety and for the fact that every play has had long runs in London. Of seven pieces, the average "run" in the West and has been no less than eleven months.

As regards variety, there are two brilliantly farcical comedies, two light comedies, (including Sir James Barrie's famous "What Every Woman Knows") and two pieces which the authors have described as "plays."

Mr. Dallas has been as careful in the selection of his artists as in the choice of his pieces. Every member of the company is a versatile and attractive artist.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A very pretty and instructive picture-play makes its appearance here this week, the subject being a story adopted from "The Cry of the Children" a poem by Mrs Elizabeth Barret Browning. This poem is acknowledged to be one of the most moving in the English language. The life of the workers in a big mill, the struggles between capital and labour and hardships which are suffered during strike and times of industrial depression as vividly pictured.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

In the share market to-day, coal shares were again neglected; jute, however, ruled steady. The transactions in coal were:—Ghusick, Rs. 17-12; Mategara, Rs. 11-2; Raneegunge Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 23-12; Sendras, Rs. 14-2 South Govindpurs Rs. 9-8.

In jute, Alliance Ordinaries were at Rs. 130 Baranagora Ordinaries at Rs. 78, Howrah Ordinaries at Rs. 135, Kamaihatty's Ordinary at Rs. 124, and Kanknagarrat Ordinaries at Rs. 176.

Sir Louis Dane was received in audience by his Majesty on July 23rd upon relinquishing his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES REGARDING UMPIRES.

The following is a copy of the settlement which has now been reached between the Chamber of Commerce and the native piece-goods merchants regarding the appointment of umpires in disputes :—

With reference to questions regarding the selection and appointment of Umpires in piece-goods disputes and to other matters referred to in a letter, dated 2nd April, 1913 from the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce it has been agreed this day by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, Kt., and the Honble Mr. Manmohundas Ramjee on behalf of the said Chamber and Association respectively as follows, that,

1. The Chamber ofCommerce and the Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association will each appoint a number of members not exceeding 30 to act as Surveyors.

2. In event of Surveyors disagreeing in their award, they may refer the matter to an Umpire chosen by themselves before the arbitration is commenced. The said Umpire to be selected either from the official lists of Surveyors drawn up by the Chamber and the Association respectively or from the list of Umpires drawn up as mentioned in Clause 4.

3. If Surveyors are unable to agree as to their Umpire, and also desagree in their award, they shall refer the dispute to the Chamber of Commerce for the appointment of an Umpire.

4. The list of Umpires will bedraw up at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce between the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Chamber and of the Association respectively, and the number selected from each body shall be equal. The number of each shall not be less than six and not more than twelve. The actual number shall be fixed at the first meeting held.

At this said meeting the representatives of the Chamber and of the Association will select their own Umpires respectively.

5. The appointment of Umpires is left to the Chamber of Commerce, when disputes are referred to the Chamber for such an appointment.

6. In cases where it is considered that special expert knowledge is required, the Chamber has the right to appoint an Umpire who may not necessarily be on the official list of Umpires.

7. In all cases, the decision of an Umpire shall be final.

8. This agreement shall come into force on 15th October, but business shall be resumed at once.

9. Six months' notice in writing shall be given by either party before this agreement can be terminated.

NOTE.

The Chamber undertakes to act fairly in the appointment of Umpires as between the two parties.

The proposed additions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, mentioned in the Association's letter, dated 2nd April last, are withdrawn and No. 5 is accepted.

No. 5 reads as follows :—

In cases where both the surveyors agree as to the buyer's right to more or less compensation as regards the complaints made, but, the only point of disagreement is the amount of the compensation, the Umpire shall either agree with one or other of the Surveyors, or, shall award compensation within the limits awarded by the Surveyors

FOREIGN CABLES.

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Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th August.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory. (17-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania. (12-7-13)

Prohibition of Cipher or code language Applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (2-7-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian office at Salonika is suspended. (9-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador excepted Guayaqil Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for San Juan Del sur in Nigargua should be accepted without restrictions. (31-7-13).

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PARSI ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, July 25.

The annual meeting of the above Association was held in London on July 17 under the presidency of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, and there was a large attendance. We quote as follows from the report of the committee :—

The Necropolis Ground.—It will be remembered that mention was made in last year's report of many important improvements and changes both in the chapel or Agiary and the grounds. They were then partly completed, and now your committee has the satisfaction to report that the chapel is in a good state of repair, and the grounds well laid out, turfed, and planted, presenting the appearance of an ornamented garden. As you are aware, the expenses of the repair of the chapel were defrayed by Mrs. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, and of the grounds by Mr. Ratan Tata, and to both these prominent and benevolent members of our community, we would repeat our thanks for their generosity. These works necessitated a large amount of correspondence between Mr. Walker, the General Manager of the Necropolis Company, and your Secretary, Mr. N. J. Moolla, and both these gentlemen have successfully co-operated in achieving the result here recorded.

There were during the period under report two burials, that of Mr. Framjee B. Cama and of Bai Bachubai Bomonjee C. N. Cama.

There were also during the period under report two cases in which loans to the extent of £45 had to be made for passages home. These payments were made on promise of payment.

Board of Trustees.—By the death of Mr. Framjee B. Cama a vacancy occurred in this Board which was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Spittam K. R. Cama at a special general meeting of life-members held on the 14th November, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

The Board of Trustees now consists of :—Mr. N. J. Moola, Mr. Edalji Dinshaw, Mr. C. I. E., Spittam K. R. Cama.

Committee of Management.—There was a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Framjee B. Cama, which was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Pheroze D. Vacha, head partner in the firm of Messrs. Dadabhai and Co., you will be asked to confirm this appointment. Other temporary vacancies were caused by the departure from England of Mr. R. L. Batliboi and Mr. H. D. Cama, which were filled up pro. tem. by the appointments of Mr. P. C. Tarapore, F.R.G.S., and Mr. M. M. Gandevia respectively. Mr. Batliboi having returned to England has resumed his membership. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and Mr. H. D. Cama retire by rotation from the committee, and you will be asked to fill the vacancies.

The Association has suffered a regrettable loss by the death of Mr. Framjee B. Cama who for upwards of forty years was connected with it in the capacity of life member, trustee, and member of committee. He had attended regulary to his duties and rendered valuable services. The committee has placed on record in the minutes of the Association an expression of its loss, and also addressed a letter of condolence to his family.

After referring to the successful social functions held in celebration of Kadim Patiti Day, the Shensai Patiti, and the Jamshedji Nouroz, the report continued :

A statement of the audited accounts from July 1911 to July 1913 is placed on the table for your inspection. From it will be seen that—

The capital fund of the Association, of which the interest alone can be used, consists of the Government of India promissory loan, bearing interest at 3 1-2 per cent. in the Bank of England, of the face value of	Rs. 24,500
In current a-c in the Bank of England	£530 15 10
Expenditure during the above period	£249 0 6
Office and administrative expenses do.	£15 6 4
Income during do. by interest and donations or subscriptions ...	£297 10 11
Surplus of income over expenditure	£133 4 1
It is proposed to purchase at once out of the current a-c in the Bank of England Government of India promissary loan so as to increase the capital fund to ...	Rs. 40,000
The value of the chapel with the utensils contained in it together with the lease of the ground at the Necropolis is estimated at about	£1,000

The whole cost of administration of the affairs of the Association has been not more than £15 6s. 4d., a very trifling sum, mainly due to the fact that your hon. secretary, Mr. Moolla, has, as usual, lent the aid of his office without any charge, for which, doubtless, you will endorse this expression of your committee's thanks to him. It may be observed in this connection that out of the Association's funds, nothing is ever spent except for the two immediate and primary of its objects, namely, the maintenance of the chapel and grounds at the Necropolis, and the payment of passage and expenses to India of any Parsee who finds himself helplessly stranded in the United Kingdom. For these purposes the fund so far has been able to meet the demands made upon it, but your committee would welcome further donations and subscriptions, as in future for the purposes of repairs of the property of the association, as well as to meet any such contingency as the provision of a number of passages to India for Parsees who have to apply for aid to the committee, the resources of the Association might prove inadequate.

An increase in the membership of the Association would also be beneficial in the general interests of our community, as it would tend to prove that Parsees wherever they come together, even at a distance from home, are willing and anxious to support any movement like your Association, which has for its object the exercise of benevolence and promotion of good will.

Thanks to the chairman and committee were purposed in an eloquent speech by Sir Dinshaw Petit, who warmly commended the Association to the support of Parsees. Miss Framjee D. Petit subscribed £50, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, in addition to previous donations, £25, and Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C. I. E., £10. Sir Bezonji Dadabhai and others became life or ordinary members, the total amount contributed on the spot amounting to over £115.

RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The River Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer "Sparrow," proceeding from Noakhali to Sandwip ran aground and subsequently capsized at Charjabber, off the Noakhali coast, on the afternoon of Tuesday last. The passengers crossed the river in ferry boats. There was no loss of life.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE NEW FACADE.

COMPLETION OF MALL SCHEME.

The stigma that has so long been attached to Buckingham Palace of being "the ugliest Royal residence in Europe," will very shortly be removed, for following the departure of the Court for Goodwood and Cowes, the Office of Works is as Reuter informed us yesterday, to take in hand the task of erecting an entirely new facade to the present structure.

The new facade will be in white Portland stone, from a classical design by Sir Aston Webb, R. A., whose main purpose has been to bring the Palace more into keeping with its new surroundings, and especially the noble memorial to Queen Victoria, which, in its exquisite beauty and whiteness serves at the present time to emphasise the dinginess of its back ground. In addition to the work of putting up a new front to their Majesties' residence, at a cost which is estimated at £60,000, various alterations are to be carried out in connection with the offices and apartments for the Royal servants.

No alteration of the interior of the Palace itself is contemplated, but the cutting away of the present frontage and the putting up of the new facade means, of course, the removal of the pictures, tapestries, furniture, and objects of art in all the rooms facing the Mall. A small army of workmen were to begin operations on Aug. 1, and, in order to complete the renovation and improvements within the contract time of three months, the builders will be engaged not only in the day, but, with the aid of electric lights and flares, during the night also, Sundays excepted.

NEW QUARTERS FOR SERVANTS.

The cost of the new frontage is being defrayed out of the funds at the disposal of the Queen Victoria Memorial Committee, which consists of Viscount Esher, the Earl of Plymouth, Lord Redesdale, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, and Earl Beauchamp (First Commissioner of Works.) The policy of the committee has been to complete one section of the memorial at a time, and it is for this reason that the improvement of the exterior of Buckingham Palace has been so long delayed.

It will be recalled that Sir Aston Webb's designs for the Admiralty Arch, the Mall, and the Memorial were chosen from those of five architects submitted by invitation. Hence the decision to leave the completion of the whole scheme, by the erection of a new frontage to the Palace, in the hands of the same eminent architect.

The minor improvements in the Royal residence will consist in the provision of new quarters for the domestic staff, so reconstructed that their Majesties' servants will have the advantage of all the most modern improvements in the matter of housing. At the rear of the Palace also, within the area of the Royal mews, the quarters assigned to the coachmen, outriders, and other stable hands are to be rebuilt in such a way that separate flats will be provided for each man and his family.

Finally, a new roof is to be put on the old riding school. It is here mainly that the Royal horses are trained for processional work or exercised in inclement weather. The training of Royal carriage and processional horses is a very responsible charge. To accustom the animals to the noise and excitement through which they have to pass on State occasions the servants of the Royal mews, and their children also at times, are occasionally brought into the riding school, where they shout and cheer and wave hats and handkerchiefs as the horses are paraded round and round.

THE OLD MULBERRY GARDEN.

Buckingham Palace occupies the site of what, in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., was known as "The Mulberry Garden," then a fashionable resort. It was so called from the fact that the ground had been planted with mulberry trees by order of James I., whose idea it was to encourage the growth of silk in England as a source of revenue.

The speculation proved a failure, and in the course of a few years there was erected on the southern portion of the estate a mansion first known as Goring House, and subsequently as Arlington House, after that Earl of Arlington who brought hither from Holland the first pound of tea imported into England, so that, as John Timbs remarks, "in all probability the first cup of tea made in England was drunk where Buckingham House now stands." On the demolition of Arlington House in 1703 the site was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham, who built upon it a mansion which he called after his title.

George III. bought the mansion for the sum of £21,000 and shortly afterwards removed thither from St James's Palace. Here all the members of his numerous family were born, with the exception of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), whose birth took place at St. James's. The King and his Consort were so fond of their new residence that it became their favourite abode, and during, their reign St. James's Palace was used only for ceremonial occasions, as it is largely at the present day. In 1825 the present edifice was begun, from the design of John Nash, by command of George IV., but William IV. is said not to have liked the situation or the building, and the Royal residence was not occupied until the accession of Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria caused several alterations and improvements to be effected, and new buildings to be added on the south side. The principal of these was the private chapel, which was consecrated in 1843. Four years later other and more extensive alterations were effected by the erection, at a cost of £150,000, of the east front under the superintendence of Mr. Blore. The Palace, as constructed by Nash, consisted of three sides of a square, Roman-Corinthian, raised upon a Doric basement with pedimente at the ends; the fourth side being enclosed by iron palisades. In front of the central entrance stood, formerly, the Marble Arch, now at the north-east corner of Hyde Park. On it was displayed the Royal banner of England, which, when the Sovereign is in residence is now flown from the roof in the centre of the eastern front.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 9th August, 1913.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons is ordinarily the only opportunity in a year for a full discussion of Indian Affairs, but on Thursday there was practically no reference to the Budget, for Mr. Montagu introduced an innovation, saying little, if anything, about finance: and devoting the time to a long speech, on matters of general public interest including a brief account of his travels in a country of which he had previously no personal knowledge. Redolent of the midnight oil no doubt it was, but Mr. Montagu considered it a momentous occasion, and, at the conclusion of his observations, remarked that if anything he had said that night tended to secure for one section of the Indian community a further instalment in the realisation of its just and proper ambition and for the other a more present and elastic understanding of our rule; and for the public servants some due recognition of their loyal and unsparing service by the removal of any existing or potential causes of discontent; then he would feel that he had not wasted the time of the House. He did not waste the time of the House for he interested such members as were present, but we doubt if anything he said would have any further tendency, except, perhaps, to reassure those interested in the defence of the country that the Army is not to be reduced, and to induce Government servants with grievances to await the finding of the Civil Services Commission, before sending in any further representation concerning over-work and inadequate remuneration. The debate which followed was somewhat more sprightly, but like the speech it failed to produce any tangible result.

Almost countless topics were touched upon, first of importance being the question of establishing a State Bank. Lord Crewe, it appears, is of opinion that the time has come for reconsideration of the proposals for the establishment of a Bank which could act as a custodian for a large part of the Government balances, manage the paper-currency, and participate in the sale of drafts on India. At the same moment, practically, Sir Charles Armstrong at the meeting of the Bank of Bombay was discussing that identical subject, and from what we may gather, it would appear that the Presidency Banks will have a good deal to say when those proposals come to be considered. Such a Bank would relieve the India Office of an extremely large amount of financial work, and, it is widely believed, would furnish a solution of many present difficulties. Concerning foreign affairs Mr. Montagu said little, and what he did say was not very satisfactory, for, though the Central India Horse in Persia was alluded to, there was no mention of any measure of retribution or compensation for the murder of Captain Eckford. Of the Ruling Princes Mr. Montagu's experience is but small, sufficient only to make him appreciate the widely divergent political, social, racial, and geographical, conditions which characterize them and their States. This being so we cannot understand what he hoped to achieve by conferences from time to time in Delhi, to which political officers and Princes will be invited and afforded opportunities for meeting one another and discussing alterations in custom, practice and state." As little likely of producing any practical result would such conferences be as the suggested meeting of Mahomedan and Hindu leaders to settle divergent questions. Such a consummation may be devoutly wished, but while their religions remain so widely divergent so must their interests be on every problem which arises, and the two can never unite.

Criminal conditions in Bengal and, incidentally, the attack on the Viceroy naturally came under review, and the police were vindicated. The preventive scheme devised by the Bengal authorities was not described—or is not in our telegrams,—but it appears that, tiring, Mr. Montagu took refuge in platitudes, declaring that the real problem is to cure the conditions which make these crimes possible by the development of industry and the improvement of education on lines enabling young Bengalis to earn a living by practical pursuits, instead of turning out educational failures. At the same time, however, he would improve the police so that in future it cannot be said that "no members of the force except its few bad characters are ever heard of by the public in England" Mr. Montagu can scarcely have weighed his words quite carefully there, for surely he could not have been unaware that the Commissioner of City Police, Bombay, and the late Deputy Inspector-General, Sir Edmund Cox, were next door, if not at that moment seated in the Strangers' Gallery. The Under-Secretary was anxious not to "queer the pitch," as he expressed it, for the Public Services Commission, yet to some extent he did; for his remarks would encourage, if they did not inspire, the hope that the Commission would report in favour of endeavouring to improve the position of present-day Civilians and the status of those who are to follow them. "I do not desire" said he "for one moment to utter a single opinion likely to prejudge the Commission's findings, but you cannot continue successfully governing India with dissatisfied public services, and I fear that presently recruiting will be hampered by evil reports of those returning dissatisfied from India. Unless we can get the best men selected by the most suitable tests and animated by the highest British traditions, proceeding to India, confident of their own choice of a permanent career, and of goodwill and fair treatment by the British people, you will lose, and you will deserve to lose, hold of the British people and the affection of your Indian fellow-subjects." That declaratron was followed by one less promising, perhaps, regarding the association of Indians with British servants in the administration. Yet Mr. Montagu pleaded for co-operation; expressed himself in favour of giving the Indian increasing opportunities in his own country and increasing assistance in the development of the capacity for local Government and administration. Co-operation is to be the watchword.

A LITERARY DISSERTATION.

It is an indisputable fact that the personality of Doctor Johnson has remained as real and vivid, as if the great man's death had been but of recent occurrence, as if but a few years had elapsed since his ferocious dogmatism had been heard in argument, stunning both friends and foes into silence. This survival of the power of a remarkable personality is perhaps not very difficult to account for, and we need not too hastily give Boswell the credit for having immortalized his patron. Doctor Johnson would be Doctor Johnson still even if his timid, cringing, but faithfully-adoring biographer had never existed, or had never penned an appreciative line about his splendid friend. There has been no lack, from the day of Boswell, to the present time, of writers who have tried to analyse the character of this remarkable man, and to explain the cause of the unique influence which he had over his contemporaries, and over those who have come after him. Such writers find an interested circle of readers, for Johnsoniana is no fleeting fashion. A recent work of this description is John Bailey's "Dr. Johnson and his Circle," and one may safely predict for this volume the success which it undoubtedly deserves. The author begins by describing Johnson as a "national institution," and the aptness of this appellation is obvious, for Doctor Johnson was British to the backbone, as typical of his race as the legendary John Bull. A very interesting chapter describes the relations between Johnson and Boswell, the pair of friends who "go down the centuries together." One cannot think of these men separately, the name of one evokes the image of the other, and the question of whether Boswell made Johnson famous, or 'vice versa,' is a subject which is constantly under discussion. Fitly enough, the acquaintanceship began in a bookshop, and ripened rapidly into a firm friendship; the good-humoured and patient Boswell, and the irascible and argumentative Johnson became inseparable. Of other friends and admirers the author has much that is delightful to tell us. Doctor Johnson had firm friends amongst all classes, scholars, artists, actors, politicians, authors, persons of rank and fashion, starvelings in their garrets," . . all listened eagerly for the lumbering foot-fall, for the wheezing voice that could be so kindly, and so caustic. It would perhaps be difficult to write unentertainingly upon such a subject, but Mr. Bailey does more than achieve a commonplace and inevitable success; he throws new light upon the life and the times of a great and historic figure: he has written an appreciation which no Johnson-enthusiast can afford to be without.

Mr. Chesterton is—Mr. Chesterton. He tilts with his pen at many windmills, but his style of attack is unmistakeable, and he is as little able to write like anyone else, as other authors are competent to imitate him. It happens occasionally, however, that he rides off on peaceable adventures. It is in this mood that his admirers like him best, it is in this mood that he is most readable for those who do not take a fighting interest in the problems of the day. Mr. Chesterton's contribution to the Home University Library is written in the author's usual breathless style. We feel, however, that he hurries on because his theme is so full of delicious things that he is trying to capture them all at the same moment. "The Victorian age in Literature" is the somewhat extensive subject he has attempted, but when one has read the book through one realizes that within its narrow limits the author has managed to convey an extraordinary comprehensive idea of the variety and fertility of English nineteenth-century literature. A slightly nervous foreword by the editors disclaims, quite unnecessarily, the responsibility of the author's views. Mr. Chesterton is on this occasion comparatively orthodox, but his style has lost none of its freshness and its jack-in-the-box suprises. The felicity of some of the phrases is striking, especially when he speaks of the Victorian poets: he describes the poems of Morris as being like Morris wall-papers, the Tennysonians as marching primly past like a young ladies' school, the Browningites as inking their eyebrows and minds in the search for the lost syntax of Browning. Mr. Chesterten, however, sparkles so freely throughout that it is invidious to pick out gems here and there, behind his wilful grotesqueness lies a large fund of truth and good sense, in fact one may almost apply to his jests the description which he gives to the poems of Hood "The pun is said to be a thing of two meanings, but with Hood there were three meanings, for there was also the truth that would have been there, with no pun at all".—The British public has shown itself to be very appreciative towards America's great writers, but however familiar we may consider ourselves to be with the work of American authors, we cannot but guess that we probably have still a great deal to learn. Especially welcome then is the new volume which is the work of Professors Trent and Erskine, of Columbia University, authors who have shown themselves to be throughly competent to deal with the subject of American letters. Transatlantic patriotism is sturdy, and at times unduly assertive; but no one can lay the charge of undiscriminating assertiveness against the joint authors of this new volume of the "Home University Library", they have weighed the claims of all the so-called classics, and have considered coolly the achievements of all the writers who flourished in America during the three hundred years of her literary history. We turn naturally to the names which are most familiar and beloved, James Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allen Poe, Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Walt Whitman, Holmes, Mark Twain; these and many other favourites are freely discussed, and we learn many interesting facts concerning them. The book closes with an abruptness that almost suggests a probable continuation in a subsequent volume, we venture to hope that the suggestion may be carried out, the whole history of a nation's literature cannot be compressed, with any pretensions to adequacy, within the covers of one small book.

How very inconsiderable is the amount of knowledge which most of us hear away from school, how few of us, a year after our emancipation from scholastic control, could obtain even fifty per cent of marks in the examinations which once we were able to pass Nevertheless, we are right in thinking that we are not necessarily slipping back, or even standing still, upon the upward road of learning, we choose our own track and we follow it with the blitheness and energy that marks self-selected effort. This is especially true of our explorations in the kingdom of literature, for the rapture of discovering for ourselves a masterpiece of prose or verse, is a keen joy. In German literature, for instance, the student's carefully-guided feet rarely stray from the beaten track, rarely wander into the delectable by-paths where lesser poets and authors are to be found. Something of the fatigue and weary endeavour of mastering the difficulties of a complicated language may perhaps be vivid enough in our memories to prevent us, in after days from happy exploration in German literature, but even a short excursion will suffice to convince us that such an adventure, is, to say the least of it, well worth while. A reliable guide is, however, a necessity, and would-be students cannot do better than equip themselves with J. G. Robertson's "Literature of Germany," which is one of the latest volumes of the Home University Library. This useful little manual traces the growth and development of German intellectual life from the Middle Ages up to the present day. There is not a tedious page in the book, and one is surprised, when one lays it down, to discover how many are the works which one has resolved to read, how many are the authors with whom one desires to become acquainted. Whether we carry out this resolve wholly or partially, we shall remain greatly indebted to Mr. Robertson, who has taught us how much we are losing by our neglect and ignorance of German achievement in the world of letters. All the works referred to above, it may be mentioned, are published by the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, at the price of one shilling each.

AN ELECTRIC RICKSHAW.

The rickshaw, it has often been said, would be a very comfortable vehicle were it not for the jhampannies, who seldom know how to keep it level, and are often unwashed both as to person and to clothes. An ingenious American hailing from Chicago has produced a very neat and well designed three wheeled vehicle that will carry two people of ample proportions comfortably, and is propelled by a small Westinghouse motor, and one of the famous Edison batteries. The body is of basket work supported on a framing of steel tubes. The wheels are of the bicycle pattern, 28 inch, and of suitable strength, with ball-bearings. Steering is by the front wheel with a plain tiller and the control is by two pedals. A canopy is provided for protection against the sun. We are gradually getting rid of the horse, the horse folk and their peculations, and have fallen victims to the motor-car driver who has been nicknamed a chauffeur although he has nothing to do with stoking. The driver has his drawbacks, chief among which are his disposition to encourage repairs and to drive at unlawful speeds. The latter weakness often develops to a disease which the police have essayed in vain to stop. Happy is the man who can do without him. The hack victoria, since the fares were raised, is dirtier than ever, and just as hopeless with regard to any useful reform as the bullock cart.

A vehicle that is silent, inodorous, well built, and under perfect control of the occupant is what we have been waiting for to replace the dog-cart. It should soon be popular in all cities provided with electrical stations where the charging of batteries during the small hours of the night should add to the revenue of the electric companies. The reduction of space occupied in the streets is one of the many advantages of the self-propelling vehicle. In a recent lecture delivered by Mr. F. M. Kimball, President of the Electric Vehicle and Central Station Conference in Boston, the speaker said that, in spite of the failure of the electrical service in Boston in 1905, the use of electricity has increased enormously. Throughout the country about sixteen times as much freight is transported over the highways as is handled by the railroads, and the income to central stations from electric vehicles already reaches the large figure of from eight to nine hundred thousand dollars per annum. Charging rates for batteries are low with a tendency to reduce from time to time. The Chrysler Electric Motor Chair, as the new vehicle is called, is of neat design and weighs about 300 lbs. or one hundred more than the electric motor-cycle that carries an Edison battery, and is seated for one person. The greatest economy in automobile vehicles will be found among the smaller sizes which run only at moderate speed. The ordinary bicycle weighing 30 pounds may be regarded as the lighest type of vehicle that will carry a man and following it the reckla which weighs only 70 lbs. per person when it carries four "insides" and a driver. The hack victoria averages 211. lbs of dead weight per person carried and instead of growing lighter as it does in other countries where coach-builders are educated men, the Bombay victoria grows heavier as well as dirtier as time passes. Such a small vehicle as the one above described might be used in at least seven of the cities in British India already provided with electric current, besides several capitals of Native States having electrical installations. It lies with any of the enterprising importer of motor-cars to introduce the electric rickshaw.

COLONEL CODY.

"We must avenge our dead," said Louis Bleriot when the death of Leon Delagrange, his fellow-worker and friend, was announced to him. And truly this seems the spirit in which the battle to conquer the air has been waged by hero after hero. England, France, America, Germany, and, to a lesser degree, other countries have all suffered in the loss of brilliant aviators. It is the tragedy of nearly all such advancements of civilisation that the pioneers—men who have risked life, fortune, their all, in fact—should pay the great penalty in their endeavours to overcome the apparently insurmountable difficulties before them. Yet their sacrifices have never failed to produce others willing and ready to face the dangers of experiments; and the record, sad though it is, of these victims of the air, is an eloquent tribute to the courage and fearlessness with which the conquest has been undertaken—and achieved. To the already long list of these heroes we now have to add the name of Colonel Cody. While flying at Aldershot, with a passenger, his new waterplane collapsed, and the two men were killed. Yesterday's cable which states that Colonel Cody's death is widely mourned is in no sense an exaggeration. He was a romantic figure and might have stepped from the school-boy's most exciting book of adventure. An American by birth, he became a naturalised Englishman; and it was by fine qualities of perseverance and pluck and endless patience after many accidents and reverses to his hopes and plans that he won the admiration of his adopted countrymen at Home. We have already told of his adventurous early career when he was associated with circus shows and rode "bronco-busters" on the prairie. Then he turned his attention to the air, and eventually came to England, where years of hard and often disappointing work were rewarded by his performing some notable feats, doing much for the science of aviation, and becoming a Government expert. His personality will be remembered for many a long year, and his records of being the first man to fly in Great Britain and of making the first practical air-craft in Great Britain will secure their own deserved place in the annals of aviation

THE Maharaja Holkar of Indore left London in mail week for Scotland.

SIR COWASJEE and Lady Jehanghir and their daughters have left the Hotel Cecil for a motor-car tour in Scotland.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, on his arrival in London from India, proceeded to Chantrey House, Eccleston Street.

The late Lord Ashbourne left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £92,325.

Major-Gen. George J. Younghusband had the honour of being received by the King when his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The grant by the Secretary of State for India of 150*l* per annum to the Burma Society for a Club for Burman students in England is being increased by 100*l*. on the understanding that the society remains under the general control of the Secretary for Indian students.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

GOVERNMENT AND THE COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Opposition continue to demand that before the three chief measures of the Government—Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and Plural Voting—or at any rate the first two are placed on the Statute Book, there shall be an appeal to the country either by Referendum or a General Election. So far as a Referendum is concerned there is much to be said in its favour but it is impracticable. As to a General Election, Lord Lansdowne must, I think, now see that however much ground the Government has lost during the past 12 months, the cause has nothing to do with either of the Bills to carry which the great change in the position of the House of Lords was made. My own opinion is that the country as a whole regards all three questions, Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment with or without, preferably without Disendowment, and the abolition of Plural Voting as settled and is anxious to fight on other issues. Mr. Bonar Law said on Tuesday that there never had been a time when the House of Commons took less interest in its own proceedings, and, as a consequence there never was a time when the country took less interest in the proceedings of the House of Commons. "The Travesty of Debate" is the heading which the *Times* gives to its summing of the proceedings of the House of Lords on Monday on the occasion of the second reading of the Welsh Church Bill. Only a dozen or fifteen Ministerialists present at any time outside the ranks of the Ministry; no attempt from the Government bench to answer eloquent and closely reasoned speeches against the Bill. How could it be otherwise. Everyone is sick of the arguments for and against the measure. If the country is not interested and peers stay away who can wonder? All these subjects have been thrashed out that not a new argument can be adduced. Even the *Times* recognizes this by what seems to me a considerable curtailment of its Parliamentary reports this week.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AS AN INDIAN ASSET.

All the colleagues of Mr. Austen Chamberlain on the important Royal Commission of which he is Chairman are enthusiastic in their praise of his management of the inquiry and, I think, they will not find fault with me if I say that we may regard the right hon. gentleman as a future Indian asset of great value. At any rate, he will not be under the necessity of saying as another English statesman said not very many years ago that his ignorance of India is colossal. So far as finance is concerned, Mr. Chamberlain's knowledge of India will be colossal by the time the Royal Commission bring their labours to an end if it is not so already. As I think I have said before, this Government, whatever its merits, and like all Governments it is not wholly flagitious, will not be famous in history for the manner in which it has bestowed its patronage, but an exception will be made in a few cases of which the wise selection of Mr. A. Chamberlain is not the least. If the Treasury had been invited to nominate a Chairman for the Royal Commission on Indian Finance it would, I think, have plumped for Mr. A. Chamberlain. No Chancellor of the Exchequer, in recent years, has enjoyed in a larger measure the respect and admiration of the staff of the Treasury, irrespective of politics. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has, I believe, visited some of the more remote parts of the Empire. I do not think he has been to India as yet. I wish Sir Shapoorji Broacha could induce Mr. Austen Chamberlain to accompany him when he runs out to Bombay next month.

THE NEW POET LAUREATE.

The Government were asked on Monday by Mr. Lynch if before the end of the session an opportunity would be given to the House of Commons to consider the appointment of the Poet Laureate. In Mr. Asquith's absence Mr. George answered the question. The Prime Minister said the Chancellor of the Exchequer was unaware of such a general desire to discuss this matter as would justify the Government giving time to it. A "general desire" indeed. What does the average twentieth century M. P. care about poets, wreathed or unwreathed? Very little, I fear. Many in Bombay will, I am sure, read what Sir George Birdwood has written to me on the subject and share his regret that if it was necessary to appoint a new Poet Laureate the office was not offered to that famous Bombayite—Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

"I hesitate" Sir George says "to write an off-hand paragraph on the appointment of Dr Robert Bridges to the Poet Laureateship; and the more so because my demurrer to his succession to the office may be based on my disappointment at Mr. Rudyard Kipling not having been selected for it. After Tennyson, Swinburne and Rudyard Kipling are the only two Englishmen of my time I can rank not only as among the greatest masters of the craft of their art, but divinely inspired in the whole range of it commanded by them; and this being so, and Swinburne being dead, I would myself have plumped Rudyard Kipling—and, all else justifying me—because he was born in Bombay and the whole of India would have been honoured by his appointment. But one understands why the laurel wreath was withheld from both Swinburne and and Rudyard Kipling; the former scandalised the official prigs who really determine its bestowal, while the latter has made bitter enemies of the Irish Nationalists and Little Englanders in Parliament, who have so strong a hold, in virtue of their numbers, on the Government of the day. However, Rudyard Kipling will always be the Poet Laureate with the English of his generation, who are all under an infinite debt of gratitude to him and to Earl Roberts, for all they have done to arouse the patriotic spirit of their country, and to exalt the name and service by our soldiers and sailors among their fellow-countrymen. And for the rest, nothing can rob Calcutta of the fame of having given birth to Thackeray or Bombay to Rudyard Kipling. Even "sleepy Madras" may boast of Eliza Draper

(Continued on page 13.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1913.

THE MAN WITH A SCAR.

ORIGINAL COMPLETE STORY.

(Published by Special Arrangement.)

Was there one man in Greendale more hated than another his name was John Haverford, late of the Lancers. Locally he was known under the more general one of Miser Haverford.

That he had earned a right to the title no one could deny. Harvests might be bad, crops might be ruined, illness might ravage the village, yet neither parson nor individual had ever been able to make him part with a shilling to lessen the grind of poverty.

John Haverford had risen from the people. To be precise, his father had risen from smelter to the proprietorship of the Grexborough blast furnaces. In his youth he had known what it was to hang round with a tightened waistbelt. The sensation remained with him after his father had made his pile, and had decided his son should be a gentleman and go into the Army to fight for his country.

Friends he had none. Disliked at Hailoybury, detested at Sandhurst, looked down on in the Army till he had performed a feat of daring which won for him the V.C. and the loss of what little pertence he had to good looks at one and the same time, Captain John Harverford had lost no time in selling out of the Service on the death of his father.

In Greendale the same lack of popularity awaited the scarred man. After the first five years of residence in Greendale no one crossed the threshold of the Manor. Alone he lived. A general man and an old housekeeper who was also cook and house-maid comprised his household.

So far as the village itself was concerned its population gave their hard, silent landlord as wide a berth as was compatible with common decency.

There was but one exception to Greendale's general ban. The latter consisted of Steve Bremner's daughter. By profession a teacher in the village school, she was possessed of limpid blue eyes and sensitive mouth, which strangely enough, won their way direct into Haverford's stern and hostile heart the moment he had observed her golden head appearing above the level of a sea of ox-eye daisies in one of his meadows.

"Hallo!" she had exclaimed by way of greeting, and Haverford, to his surprise, had found himself answering the hail. Dazzled by the sunniness of the smile parting those ruby lips, he forgot the fact which had been responsible for bringing him to her side in anger. She was trespassing.

"What are you doing here?" he demanded, endeavouring vainly to assume the natural austereness of his manner. "What the dickens do you mean by being in this field—eh?"

"I'm picking ex-eye daisies for a sick child in the village. You wouldn't care to help me in the good work, would you?"

Haverford choked. The concise way in which the girl had answered his question amazed him, and he was about to launch the full force of his ire at her guilty head, when a sight of her ingratiating smile disarmed him. To his own unutterable surprise he found himself obeying the girl's suggestion in picking the flowers.

"What's your name, child?" he demanded, at the end of their unconventional interview.

"I am not a child she replied gravely. "I was twenty last birthday. Also my name is Joan."

"Joan what?"

"Bremner."

"Eh?"

"Joan Bremner," replied the girl, staring in sudden wide-eyed question at her companion's slowly-flushing and angry face.

Resting heavily on his stick, Haverford stared at the girl before him in steely rage, realizing as he did so she was the daughter of the man he most hated in the district. Joan was the child of Steve Bremner the ne'er-do-well the poacher, whom, obsessed with the idea of a right to share in his game preserves, she had resolved to catch and send to jail. For five years or more the man had been a thorn in his side. Times out of number his two gamekeepers had searched the man's cottage by the side of his woods yet never a bird had they been able to discover. Still his game was steadily poached. Not in small quantities but wholesale. Done, too, in so clever a manner that Steve Bremner though more than suspected of being the author of these depredation's had escaped immune from all punishment.

To have discovered himself host of Bremner's daughter, to have aided her to rob his own field, came to Haverford in the light of a personal affront. To say he was furious was to describe the situation mildly. His rage caused the disfiguring scar running down the side of his face—mark of his V.C.-winning episode—to turn grey.

"How dare you come in here and pick—and—er—pick my flowers," he hissed from between quivering lips. "How dare you do it—you—you hussey!"

"You helped me to do so, Captain Haverford, and—I really don't see why you should be so angry. I—I really haven't done any harm, and——"

The logic of the girl's reply was incontestable. The trailing away of her trembling accents, coupled with the suggestive quiver of the nether lip, alarmed its watcher. Hurriedly he abandoned the position he had taken up.

"Of course I did," he smiled, "I had forgotten, and I say, please don't cry."

"I was frightened," observed the girl tremulously. "You looked terribly angry."

"I am never angry with women," lied Haverford, a touch of grimness inflecting his accents. "Especially—pretty ones."

The girl flushed crimson beneath the significance of the man's words. There was no mistaking their meaning. He admired her Joan was young and yet old enough to appreciate the implied homage to her loveliness.

"If I might then I should like to visit your meadow and—pick more ox-eye daisies one day?"

"Come and go when you please" said he. "The daisies are of no value to me."

Silently the man Greendale called miser watched the girl cross the meadow and disappear from his sight along the sunlight of the road, realizing as he did so that for the first time in his life he felt strangely alone. Grimly he remembered the girl's parting words. She did not share the opinion of the village regarding his alleged ferocity. Motionless, he waited till the girl's fairy form had vanished from his sight, then the sardonic smile playing about the corners of his lips deepened in its curl.

"I wonder if this is a ruse of yours, Steve? he muttered, thoughtfully, to himself. "If so, you're wrong. Joan won't get the blind side of me where you're concerned. I've sworn to nab you one of these days and send you to prison—I intend to keep my word. You're as cute as they make them, but the cleverest man in the world makes a slip one time in his life. That's what I'm waiting for, friend Steve. When it happens, twenty Joans won't save you from breaking stones."

A week elapsed before the ox-eyed daisies received her next visit, and again in her company he ravaged the meadow of its flowers; nor on this occasion did his garden escape his picking fingers. Even the greenhouse gave their quota to his offertory.

The second visit established a friendly footing. So much so, indeed, that from then onwards Joan's visits to the Manor gardens became frequent. Grimmed a uncompromising as her master, the housekeeper watched the progress of that ill-assorted friendship keeping so discreetly silent on its score that neither the village not yet Steve Bremner knew of the existence of that strange idyll.

Thus a month passed; then excitement came to the village of Greendale. The Church schools became a prey to flame. The catastrophe occurred at a moment when the squire returning from his ride to Grexborough, passed along the straggly street constituting the hamlet of which he was lord.

Reining in his mount, Haverford watched the villagrs' desperate attempts to extinguish the flames with a cynical amusement. Ignoring their perfunctory raising of caps and hats, the man sat squarely in his saddle, staring grimly at the school-teachers shouting out the children's roll-call. As he did so Haverford became aware of the absence of Joan.

"Miss Bremner!" exclaimed a voice. "Miss Bremner! Has anyone seen her?"

Three times the girl's name was called in varying notes of growing alarm till her possible fate was definitely proved by a child's statement. She had seen the teacher stumble and fall in the general rush for safety.

Joan Bremner had remained a prisoner within the blazing building.

The knowledge burst on Haverford's startled mind like a thunder-clap. It drove the cynical smile from his lips the mocking scoff from his coldly watching eyes. The girl whom he had grown to love in spite of her relationship to the man he hated lay senseless within a building it now appeared death to enter.

A curse burst from between his bloodless lips as, kicking his feet clear of their stirrups Haverford sprang to the ground. With a couple of blows of his fist the man forced a swift passage for his wiry frame through the press of villagers crowding round the scene of disaster. Oaths followed in his track—oaths and threats for bruised heads and jostled shoulders. Haverford answered both over his shoulder with a contemptuous laugh as seizing by the neckband and collar the figure of a man still barring his way he flung him bodily out of his path.

Staggering to his feet, the farmer spat foul abuse at the squire, then pausing flung his cap in the air.

"Three cheers for ole miser Haverford!" he yelled forgetful alike of the smart of his bleeding hands and bruised knees. "A plucked 'un he, by Susan! Good luck to 'un say I, and may I never speak disrespectful of he agin!"

The cheers following on his entrance into the blazing building reached Haverford's ears whilst fighting his way through the billowing clouds of smoke. Past the porch he staggered, coughing out his soul under the acrid stench. Into the class-room he reeled, taking no heed of the flames leaping down at him from a blazing ceiling threatening momentary collapse. Singed stiffed with his eyes and lungs seared as though by red-hot iron the daring man searched till he found the senseless body of the girl he had risked his life to save.

Tearing off his coat, Haverford wrapped it round the head of the little teacher whose innocent beauty had so wound itself around his world-tired heart. Lifting her in his arms, he pressed Joans slender figure tightly to his breast, and doing so won his way out into the open. Gasping, he staggered out into the village street as from behind him in his wake rose the roar of a significant fall of heavy beams.

Ignoring the villagers' cheers as contemptuously as he had their deferential salutations of a few moments before, Haverford surrendered his charge to the care of the local doctor. Sullenly he stood struggling into his torn and fire-ravaged coat. In silence he waited till the doctor had proclaimed the girl safe from danger, then pushing his way through the admiring throng sprang, into his saddle to ride briskly away in the direction of the Manor.

That evening Haverford's odd man called at the cottage of Steve Bremner. He left a basket containing the choicest fruit. The gift was accompanied by a note the contents of which brought the crimson of rage to the poacher's brow.

"This present to your daughter is no peace-offering, nor is it a sign I am willing to bury the hatchet. I'll have you yet on a charge of poaching, Steve Bremner. When I do, look out!"

The man stood staring at the note he held a blind passion shaking him from head to foot.

"Have me quodded for poaching will he? By Susan! he can count himself lucky if he dies in his bed. I'll plant a bullet in his head one of these days sure as a gun. Sends Joan fruit, does he? My child don't want none of Miser Haverford's charity. Tell him that from me old Old-enough-to-be-in-your-grave. Tell him that from me."

The man swung the basket furiously round his head. A second later, and it must have left his fingers had not the sound of Joan's voice from the interior of the cottage arrested his attention.

"Has Captain Haverford sent me some of his lovely fruit? That is good of him. I was just longing for something like that, daddy."

The murderous rage died down in the poacher's wildly beating heart. The blaze of hatred vanished from his staring eyes as lowering his upraised arm. Bremner passed into the cottage. For a moment he remained inside then issuing again from its shelter stared at the waiting man-servant.

"Ain't you gone yet, Grave's Goods? he snapped truculently."

"The master wanted to know how the maid was. You see, it was him as pulled her out of that there furnace, Bremner."

Bremner's bushy brows met together in a heavy frown.

"Was it?" he muttered thickly. "I wonder why it was the lass never told me of it. Neither did they as brought her here. Reckon they thought I'd blow out when I heard the mention of his name as—I always do Tell him shes all right. He won't want my thanks. I reckon but you can tell Haverford the bullet I'd kept for him will never be fired. He saved for me something I reckon of more worth than life or liberty when he pulled the girl I love—out of that furnace."

"I'll tell him, Steve."

"You can tell him as well I don't need any more of his blooming charity," snarled Bremner lapsing suddenly into his old truculence of manner "Joan's mother died rather than take it from anyone, and I'm of the same breed."

Hitching the belt around his waist Steve Bremner watched the man turn sharply on his heel and disappear round a bend of the wood. Then with a half-mocking shrug of his shoulders re-entered the cottage to prepare for that night's foray on Haverford's copses.

Silently he set to work, watching out of the corner of his eye his daughter eat her fruit wondering as he did so how she had first come to meet the man he hated. Wondered, too, why it was that Fate had made the girl he loved with all the fierce passion of his warped brute nature so obviously care for the man who was his enemy.

"Give it up," he muttered thickly staring savagely out of the window. "But I do know one thing and that is, I'll about clear those woods yonder of Haverford's precious game before I've done with him. Quod me, will he? I'll put a bullet in his brain before—— Pah! even that bit of revenge won't come my way. I can't kill the man who saved my Joan."

Bremner brought his clenched fist down on his open palm lapsing into silence, nor did he speak again till kissing Joan good-night he stole out into the purple mists of night to lose himself in the darkening fastnesses of the leafy woods beyond.

As Fate so willed Haverford restless in mind as well as spirit passed out of his house at the precise moment Bremner entered the woods on poaching bent. Like the latter, his feet wended their way in the direction of the purple copses. His objective was, however, different, being the cottage of his gamekeeper. Recipient of Steve Bremner's message, faithfully delivered he had as yet not recovered from the paroxysm of rage into which its hearing had thrown him. His arrival at the gamekeeper's cottage, far from appeasing his rage, served to act after the manner of fuel on fire.

"You've just come in time to be in at he death, Captain, if so be you'd likes to join me and Jim Tracey," remarked the gamekeeper, on a recognizing the identity of his visitor. "Jim's just brought me the news as he has seen Steve slip into the woods nigh Knighton's spinney. We've got him this journey, sir. Got him proper."

Haverford's eyes flashed with a sudden joy.

"A gun, Joyce," he snapped the breath coming in great pants from his heaving chest. "I'll come with you. Man, if we land him between us tonight it's a fiver in the pockets of both of you."

"Us'll do it, never fret," sir remarked the younger gamekeeper, flushing on hearing the amount of the offered reward.

Haverford smiled savagely. Taking the rifle offered him by Joyce, he stole out into the night in the wake of his two companions.

Advancing as stealthily as the man they stalked, the trio crept through brake and bracken. With the unerring instinct of the hunter bred and born, Joyce intuitively guessed where he would discover his quarry, nor was he mistaken in his deduction.

Caught red-handed, Bremner surprised, emptied both barrels of his gun at the shadowy figures faintly revealed to his sight by the ghostly light of a crescent moon: then, ducking his head raced madly through the brushwood in the direction of the open country.

Hard on his heels sped Haverford and his game-keepers.

All that remained for them now was to effect his capture. This each man of the trio mentally resolved to do that night, cost what it might, or however far the chase might lead them. Yard by yard they gained on the fugitive. till, when Hoverford and his companions broke from the shelter of the woodland, they found that a hundred yards at most separated them from their quarry.

A yell of savage delight escaped Joyce's lips as he noted the hunted man head for his cottage. The shout was echoed by an ejaculation of anger from his master's lips. Like a flash it dawned on him that joan was within the walls of the dwelling; that to effect the arrest of his enemy he would be forced to do so before the eyes of his own child; Still Haverford refused to allow that consideration to stand now in the way of his winning a revenge on the man who had openly defied and mocked in his attempts to prove his guilt on a score of occasions.

Charging the door together. Haverford and Joyce sent it crashing in on to the floor of the cottage, wrenched alike from hinge and bolt. Leaping over the flurry of wrecked planking, the three man came to a halt facing Bremner who, his arms crossed, looked viciously at them from beneath his heavy brows.

"Do you surrender?" snarled Haverford, crouching, with a finger on the trigger of his weapon. "Do you surrender?"

The poacher flung back his head and laughed.

"Why not?" he snapped. 'It's as clean a cop as I ever dreamed on. As fine a one as you could ever wish for. Surrender? Of course I do. You can tell me now what the next move is, Miser Haverford. Are we going to stop here all night?"

Haverford winced as the gibe struck home.

"I've sworn to send you to jail, Steve," he snarled. "I always keep an oath. I allow nothing ever to come between myself and my revenge. Hold your hands out for Joyce to bind your wrists. I'm taking no chances with you"

A dull flush of almost bestial fury swept over Bremner's face. For one moment he had become transformed from a thinking man to one with the brand of Cain pressing hard on his brow. Before Haverford had realized what was happening he had sprung forward and, wrenching the gun from the Captain's, pressed its muzzle against his late captor's breast.

"Give me my liberty!" he hissed—"my liberty! The right God gave every man Give it me, I say, or—I'll kill you where you stand."

Haverford never quivered by so much as an eyelid. He was of the stuff V.C.'s are made.

"Call back those hounds, snapped Bremner, stepping back a pace "Let them come forward by so much as a step and your life isn't worth the snap of your fingers."

"Kill me and you swing," replied Haverford, dryly, signing to the gamekeepers to make no move. "I refuse to give you your liberty so long as I have life in me, and—"

He paused abruptly as he saw the slight figure of the girl he loved enter the room, bearing a lamp in her hand. The moment was one which spelt the dramatic for each man present, as Joan, placing the light on a table, stepped up to Harverford, and placing her arms round his neck, looked steadily at her father.

"Dad," she whispered, softly, "put down that gun."

"If I do I go to jail," snapped the man, thickly. "Why do you come between me and a revenge I have sworn for years?"

"I think it is—because I love your enemy, dad."

The words thrilled the silence. They awakened a fierce burst of joy, too, in Haverford's heart, as staring over her shoulder at the poacher, he held the girl tightly to his heart.

Bremner started, slowly lowering the deadly firearm; then, with a sound akin to that of a sob, flung the gun from him into a corner of the room.

"Thunder!" he muttered, hoarsely. "What's the use of fighting Fate? Haverford, you've won the day. I give in. I'm no longer dangerous, so tell Joyce he can hurry up with that cord. I'll go bound into Grexborough."

"Are you going to send my father to jail, Captain Haverford?"

Standing before him, Joan laid her hands on the squire's shoulders, meeting his gaze questioningly through tear-washed eyes. There was pleading in her violet eyes, a quivering of the lips, which took him irresistibly back through the ways of memory to the day when he had first met her sitting amid the ox-eye daisies of that sunlit meadow. She had wound herself round his world-worn heart in that never-to-be-fogotten hour. He had loved her against his own will, this simple village teacher.

"No! By Heaven I'm not!" he snapped. "Joyce and Tracey, clear out. You have earned your money. There's another fiver each to be added to the sum when you call at the Manor to-morrow morning. Ten pounds to each of you so long as you keep your mouths shut on what has transpired in this cottage to-night. Clear!"

Gathering Joan to his breast, Haverford waited till the men had withdrawn, then, holding out his hand towards his one-time enemy, said:—

"Steve, the position of overseer at the blast furnaces is vacant. It is a good billet. It is yours if you say the word. Do you accept the position?"

Bremner gripped the hand offered to him in friendship.

"I do, Captain," said he. "You're a trump, and—I'm sorry I called you Miser Haverford a few minutes back. It's a deal, sir, and if ever I so much as look at one of your pheasants again longing like, I'll give myself in charge. I'd like to do something for you, sir, if it ever lay in my power."

Haverford laughed.

"As a matter of fact I want you to, Steve," said he, turning Joan's crimsoning face up toward his own. "I want you to give me this little girl to be my wife Will you?"

"What does she say, herself, sir? Heaven knows I'd wish for nothing better."

Joan buried her face against the the rough frioze of the squire's shoulder with a happy sob. It was her only answer, yet to Haverford, as to Bremner, it was all too eloquent.

[*** We regret to state that the instalment of our Serial Story which should have appeared to-day has missed the mail. It will, therefore, be given next week.]

A CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS.

MAN TALKS ON WOMEN'S SUBJECTS.

NEVER TOO LATE TO DANCE.

Just now all the teachers of dancing in London seem bent on flooding us with offers of lessons in the Tango, the Gaby-glide, the one-step—in fact the whole gamut of the new Terpsichorean exercises. Two friends of mine, sisters living together whose united ages total, I should think, quite 150 years, are inundated with offers to put them in the way of performing all the latest dances. My elderly friends do not think they should be quite in the picture Gaby-gliding and so forth: but all the young people are just as keen on being taught the new dancing as they were a few months ago to tear around on roller skates at Olympia or Holland Park. What a queer thing fashion is, and yet are we not all slaves to it? At all events dancing teachers are thinking it worth while to circularize all and sundry, irrespective of age or sex or any detail of that sort.

AN OLD STORY.

Not that there is anything the least new about the much-vaunted two-step, though one would think there was from the way it is constantly bracketed with the Tango, the Turkey-trot and the rest. To my certain knowledge (and where London ball-rooms are concerned I am an old hand) the two-step has been danced for years, and is a dance that at this time of day leaves us all cold by its moderation. On the other hand I see it gravely stated in some papers that the valse and polka are gone completely out of fashion! The valse, it is true, still goes on in some shape or form, but as to the polka, that is a dance suggestive only of the Victorian era, and such a thing has never been seen for years, except perhaps at servants' or household balls, where, though the dancing is often excellent, it is apt to be pre-historic.

THE PRINCE AND THE QUADRILLE.

I seem to wax eloquent on the subject of dancing, but have one more comment to make—or rather, a question to ask. Is it no longer part of the education of a budding member of a Royal Family to be taught how to walk through a State Quadrille? Formerly this was certainly considered an important part of the Royal Prince or Princess's education; and all Queen Victoria's family did it (such as still survive do it now) with much grace and dignity. Yet, at a recent ball, a foreign Prince found himself hopelessly at sea when he attempted the various figures, and had to be pushed through the mazes of the State Quadrille by one of his royal relations in a fashion that was the reverse of dignified.

AN EXPLODED NOTION.

Remarkably few engagements have transpired during the past week or two—thereby refuting the old idea that young men and women fall in love during the Season flirt until after Ascot; and then, as the time for going away draws on, settle up their affairs, so that an interesting announcement may appear in the papers before Goodwood. The fact is that in these days the majority of "matches" are brought off during country house-parties—not in London ball-rooms. Quite conceivably, "the affair" may begin in town; but it is the freedom of country house visits, with long days spent shooting, golfing or motoring on the *chacun a chacuns* principal that really develops and brings to an issue any little penchant that an eligible young man may show for an attractive young lady during the London Season. Algernon.—In the *Gentlewoman*.

You make your bill no less
By filing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian Cough Cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

THE WEEK IN LONDON.

FROM THE WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, July 19.

MY DEAR MADELINE,

London is just little quieter now, and we can sometimes spare an evening for the theatre and opera. Last night I heard fascinating Mme. Edvina sing in La Tosca. She never intended to be a professional, and she married an officer in the English army. Finally her voice developed and became so beautiful that she adopted the operatic stage as a profession. Puccini is a master of sweet sounds, a mixture of Wagner and Verdi and La Tosca is certainly one of his most beautiful works. How well the tragic story lends itself to the making of an opera, does it not? I always think myself a somewhat lurid melodrama is much better suited for opera than the ancient German mythologies of the Niebelungen-Mme Edvina and Signor Scotti, who took the part of Scarpia the villain, had an immense success and even recalled time after time before the curtain by an enthusiastic audience. The Tenor, Signor Martinelli is very much admired this season, and when he is available is in request for evening parties. On July 28th the opera season comes to an end, but the Syndicate must be well satisfied with the success they have had this summer.

We went to see a very entertaining play at the Globe Theatre this week the "Gilded Pill." It is rather surprising that the play has not had a longer run, but it has not "taken" with that unaccountable element, "The British Public." I should think it would be an excellent piece for amateurs though it would be difficult to replace the chief actor Rutland Barrington. I recollect him so well years ago in the "Mikado" but cannot remember ever having seen him act since. He is very well worth seeing and I shall always go and see any piece in the future in which he appears. I remember even having Rutland Barrington's brother for a partner in dance at a naval ball. He made us all laugh very heartily by doing amusing steps and a little comic aside never intended by the inventor of the Lancers. Rutland Barrington's brother when I met him held a high post in the navy, and it was always said that had he adopted the stage, instead of the navy as a profession, he would have quite outshone his brother as a comedian.

One of the events of this week has been the Eton and Harrow Match. It is one of the most charming functions of the London season. Youth and enthusiasm combined must ever be popular with us all, I could only go to the match the second day. Eton it seemed at one time, was to have an unchallenged victory, but on the second day, contrary to expectations, the Harrow eleven made a fine fight, one young cricketer, named Wilson, scored 173 and thus managed to save a single innings' defeat. Eton entered on its second innings with only 17 to get in order to win, and this they accomplished with nine wickets in hand, amid a scene of unbounded enthusiasm. The stands with their thousands of "sisters and mothers" in bright dresses, were a cheerful sight, and fringed the playing field in an unbroken line of vivid colour. There were many outbursts of cheering, but in the beginning of the second days' play, it came mostly from the Eton section of the crowd. Harrow batsmen followed each other in and out at brief intervals. An occasional hits for four was the chance of the Harrow boys, and, when it came they cheered loudly. Then down would go a wicket. All the Eton boys perched upon the stands fluttered light blue handkerchiefs in a merciless spirit of triumph. But Harrow's thrilling moments were to come. Half the side had gone out for only 87, but the hours of need produced the man, and as I said Wilson's significant play saved the situation. Two runs were needed when the last Harrow man went in. We all held our breath with excitement. We were not long kept in suspense and soon the Eton score was passed amid an outburst of cheering not often heard on a cricket ground. Soon after four all was over, and we walked about on the ground, looked at each other's frocks and then went to tea under the trees, leaving many Eton boys still cheering in front of the pavilion and waving their light blue flags.

One other social event which might interest you in Bombay was a charming party given by Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata. Unfortunately the rain prevented people from walking about the lovely garden at York House but a concert and entertainment in which the house kept everyone happy and in looking at the wonderful movement of the Russian dancers, no one had time to regret the weather. Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata do more than they are aware to bring English and Indian people together. At their parties people meet in a charming and informal way which helps much to cement friendship between the two races.

I wonder if it would interest you to hear about a Morality Play. It was given at Lambeth Palace by the Norwich players. The interesting thing about this play is that it was acted at Lambeth in the crypt in the fourteenth century and we were a shown printed copy of the play which has been in the library at Lambeth since the fifteenth century. We all assembled in the crypt as centuries ago other audiences had done and the players acted the old time dramas as they had done long ago. It was quite a pity all the audience could not have been dressed in character. If our host the Archbishop had desired to appear in a mediæval dress he could have found the exact costumes worn by some of his predecessors in a glass case in the Museum at Lambeth.

One other event this week you may like to hear of, is the debate in the House of Lords over the Home Rule Bill. I was lucky enough to be given a seat. I heard Lord Loreburn defend the Government action in connection with the Home Rule Bill. We could not hear him very well. After these wonderful suffrage speakers, one fails to be impressed by a speaker who peers at his notes at intervals through eye-glasses Lord Londonderry in answering Lord Loreburn, was "as some one whispered almost as good as a Suffragette." He probably felt what he was talking about very keenly: it was quite dramatic when he looked at Lord Crewe and said "I want a straight answer, is the Government going to shoot down the loyal people of Ulster when they refuse to obey Mr. Redmund's Government." Of course he got no answer. The House was crowded with what is called "Backwoods Peers." All assembled to vote against the Bill they so much fear. I saw two former Governors of Bombay in the House, Lord Lamington and Lord Sydenham. Lord Curzon made a good speech by the way. I wonder what will happen to the Bill. We must wait till this time next year and see. As I have often said to you when we discussed this possibly Irish question, "If the bill passes it will not be such a boon or such a tragedy as the two opposing forces say." On the whole I think it will be a good thing for Ireland. At any rate what a blessing to have this question settled.—Yours ever.

ROSAMUND.

THE WORST WAY.

[Asked whether the Marconi Committee would be reappointed to hear Lord Murray, Mr. Asquith replied in a cart negative.]

Forgive me if once more I bring
To notice the Marconi case:
To harp upon one single string
Is not at all the sort of thing
One cheerfully would choose to face.

But I can offer the excuse
For what I here propose to say,
That methods now in hourly use
Have been and played the very deuce
With creeds we used to hold O. K.

And ev'ry other day or so
We find our intellects perplexed
By being told some rule must go,
Nor have we any pow'r to know
The least what's like to happen next.

Some points in somewhat cynic wise
We've cleared up as we went along;
We know, *e. g.*, that man may rise
In public and apologise
And soon sing quite another song.

We've learnt, too, that we may discard
The old-time paths as far too steep,
And that we may to-day regard
Time-honoured maxims as too hard
For any modern man to keep

We've learnt that statesmen in receipt
Of what is no unhandsome screw,
In view of making both ends meet,
May do with confidence complete
What Civil Servants may not do.

We've learnt, too, that public man's
First duty is to save his skin,
And that, though faulty be his plans,
He may rely on partisans
To stick to him through thick and thin.

But still one problem there exists
In which grave issues are involved,
And which in spite of gentle twists
Applied to Coalitionists,
Has not as yet been nearly solved.

And though to make the matter plain
Would be of public benefit,
And though with all my might and main
I've tried again and yet again,
I've fairly failed to fathom it.

So to this question I appeal
For answer to the righteous Rad—
Why, if your conscience bids you feel
That you have nothing to conceal,
Comport yourself as if you had?

You may think this procedure "fly"
And based on subtlety intense,
But still you cannot well deny
That to the ordinary eye
It seems to clash with common sense.

If you insist on doing just
The thing that guilty folks would do,
You can't expect to be discussed
Save with a measure of mistrust
That's due to you, and none but you.

MOSTYN T. PIGOTT in the *World*.

Say "I Will."

Say "I will get rid of this Rheumatism—I will stop this terrible pain—I will be well and strong, able to work and able to enjoy life."

Then go to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and ask for a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

If a substitute is offered, say "I will have the genuine Little's Oriental Balm."

Accept no other you can't afford to trifle with inferior imitations when Rheumatic pains are racking your body and making life a feverish nightmare.

This miraculous cure is sold at Re 1 per bottle. Isn't it worth a good many times Re 1 to be free from torment without redress or pains of any kind? Remember the name—Little's Oriental Balm. It cures Rheumatism. It is the best remedy for all aches and pains. A vast multitude of sufferers have used it—have been cured. You can be cured. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over.

THE PROMOTION OF WILKINSON.

BY R. S. WARREN BELL.

(Published by Special Arrangement).

Marlborough Wilkinson was reading a book. His lips were compressed and his eyes shining like live coals. It was called "You Can If You Will," and it really seemed to Marlborough that it had dropped down from Heaven on to his lap. For he could see that this book meant a turning-point in his life. From this time on Marlborough was to enter existence afresh, for inspired by this glorious book, Marlborough Wilkinson had already determined that he *could* be promoted at the bank, because he *would*.

Presently the church clock of Millby Dykes tolled a single note. It was one o'clock. Reluctantly Mr. Wilkinson closed the book and rose from his chair. He would undoubtedly have read on till day light had he not been due at the bank at nine-thirty. Already, you see, "You Can If You Will" was getting in its work, for Marlborough hitherto had not been a model of punctuality. But in future—in future who would enter the bank on the stroke of nine-thirty; who would walk straight to his desk and settle immediately to his work after the briefest word to that fellow Pogmore, his immediate senior; who, when Mr. Theobald, the manager came in at ten, would always be found pursuing his task with unwavering application; who, hereafter, would never take a moment over the allotted hour for lunch; who, by perseverence, by exercising his faculties to the utmost, by making himself master of every detail of his profession, by never neglecting a single opportunity that could possibly advance him, would become, in time, manager of the Millby Dykes branch of the Eastern and Western Bank; then manager of the Steelopolis branch; then of the Head Office in London; then Chairman of the Eastern and Western Banking Corporation, Limited; then, by independent operations, a commercial magnate, with a seat in the Lords and another in the country (preferably near Millby Dykes), and, finally, a funeral attended by half the county, and a column in every paper in the world?

Marlborough Wilkinson.

And he *would* because he *could*.

Mr. Theobald was a model country bank-manager. He was a personable man about fifty, his face fresh, and his manner genial. The cut of his garments was irreproachable, and he put on a clean white waistcoat every day. He was an amateur painter and actor, and always had an unlimited supply of small-talk ready for the bank's clients—especially the farmers and clergymen who drove in from outlying districts.

But glancing at him on this first morning after reading "You Can If You Will," Marlborough Wilkinson experienced a certain contempt for his chief. For Mr. Theobald seemed so entirely contented with his position. Entirely contented to go on being manager of a bank in a jog-trot place like Millby Dykes; contented to talk to farmers about the crops and to clergymen about the weather; contented to paint the vile caricatures which he called portraits, and spend weeks getting up parts in amateur plays!

Like father, like child. Joy Theobald, a pretty girl of nineteen, was all for play. Throughout the day one caught her voice in snatches from musical comedy. "Going out," dances games, dress—these constituted her life. She came bursting in soon after Mr. Pogmore and Mr. Wilkinson had taken their places. Both looked towards her.

"Oh!" she said, regarding Mr. Pogmore with a quick blush, "I thought father was here."

"Might be in the safe. I haven't looked," said Pogmore.

She laughed delightedly—Mr. Pogmore always made her laugh—and fitted out again. She had not so much as glanced at Marlborough Wilkinson.

"Nevertheless," thought Marlborough Wilkinson, as he bent over his ledger with a slight frown, "when I am married to her I will extract the gold from the dross."

Soon after Mr. Theobald did come in. The clerks bade him a respectful "Good Morning, Sir," and he replied cheerfully.

"Looking pale, Mr. Wilkinson," he observed. "These late hours—eh? Won't do—won't do."

Pogmore smirked, but Wilkinson looked grim. He had at any rate been employing his late hours to some purpose, as they would soon find!

Every now and again during the morning Pogmore stole a curious glance at his fellow clerk. Never had he known Wilkinson so industrious. Even when Mr. Theobald went out of the room Marlborough didn't say a word. And usually he was only too glad of an arm stretch and a chat. There could, in Mr. Pogmore's mind, be only one explanation of this.

"Feeling queer, Wilk?" he asked.

"No; quite well, thanks," said Marlborough

"Never known you so quiet before."

"Oh!"

"Coming round to the club to-night? I'm playing in the billiard handicap."

There was a momentary pause before Wilkinson replied. In the new promotion programme he had mapped out, he wondered, would it avail him anything to watch billiard handicaps? He rather thought it would not. "You Can If You Will" of course, was not the sort of book entirely to ignore billiards. It would at least deign to tell its readers how each, if he *would*, could become billiard champion of the world. Though, to be sure, John Roberts was hardly the man it sought to conjure with. Napoleon, Cecil Rhodes, and Julius Cæsar being regarded as more likely to fire the mind with emulation.

"Don't think so," replied Wilkinson briefly. "Rather a waste of time."

What Pogmore was going to say in reply will never be recorded, and it is probable that by now he has quite forgotten it, for at that moment one side of the glass swing-doors opened and an elderly man in a clay-coloured suit entered and approached the counter. The customer was a builder named Charlick of a fair way of business, and in banking variance, at the close of business on the previous day he had been found to be overdrawn to the extent of £390 18s 4d. However, as one from Mr. Pogmores manner would have imagined this to be the case.

"Good morning sir" said Pogmore. "The weather is treating us a little better to-day.

A little nervously Mr. Charlick groped in a waistcoat pocket and produced a crumpled cheque. It was made out to himself and was for forty pounds.

Yes we are able to get on with the work better he said as he presented the cheque for payment.

How will you take it sir? asked Pogmore casually.

Five in gold said the builder and when the cash had been paid over departed, it seemed to Marlborough Wilkinson just a little hastily.

I say Pogmore said Wilkinson, that was a little daring of you, wasn't it? What security have we against all this.

Life policy for a thousand pounds, said Pogmore.

But that's no good to us till he's boxed, returned Wilkinson sharply. (You Can If You Will was dead against borrowers.)

Old client, muttered Pogmore, and just then the manager came in. His senior clerk pushed the cheque towards him. Without comment Mr. Theobald dipped a pen in red ink and drew it across the signature. The cheque was accepted.

But Pogmore was a trifle flushed. He had chanced it.

No Marlborough Wilkinson was not going to allow either the society of the club or watching a billiard match to prove a successful counter attraction to the two hundred and thirty-four pages of You Can If You Will which he had yet to read. When he arrived at the bank next day he was feeling more certain than ever that he could and would be promoted. Of course he knew promotion was bound to fall to him in due season, but it was his plan that it should fall to him quickly—ever so much more quickly than it had ever fallen to any junior in the Eastern and Western. How, you ask, gentle reader did he propose to effect an early translation to higher spheres? There, sir (or madam) you stand revealed a stranger to You Can If You Will. Take that halfguinea tome turn to page twenty-eight, and you will read:

Are you a thistle? you may become a rose. Are you a whortleberry? you may assume the aspect of a peach. What man has done, man can do. Be resolved and you alone shall cleve mountains and bridge rivers with more ease than did the Roman legioneries "For You Can If You Will."

It was admitted, of course, that work played a considerable part in the effecting of these achievements, but above and beyond this lay the magic help of Will. To keep your ambition before you, to eat it drink it, dream it to cry again and again, It shall be mine!"—this was the cure of despair this armoured the mind against failure.

The thistle and the rose, murmured Marlborough as he filled the letter-bag that evening. Perhaps involuntarily as he said thistle, he glanced at the rough homely Pogmore as he finished the sentence his eyes wandered towards a panel of glass that served him for a mirror.

II.

It was some three weeks later.

"I can't," said Mr. Theobald, I can't make out what's come over that fellow Wilkinson. He's quite a changed character.

He was sitting at tea with his wife and daughter.

"Well that is something to be thankful for, said Joy.

You always are so unkind to poor Mr. Wilkinson, said Mrs Theobald to her daughter. Do try, dear, to be a little less cutting in your attitude towards him.

Well, mother, retorted Joy, you always say poor when you speak of him. He would hardly be complimented if he heard you.

Your mother's favourite adjective is poor put in Mr. Theobald. She talks about poor Mr. Charlick because Mr. Charlick stoop a little and is getting rather grey. And no wonder! He is in a state of uncertainty as to whether the War Office will buy that land of his for the cavalry barracks they propose to erect here. And Mr. Charlick is also in the running for the building of the barracks. Are surprised that he looks anxious? Either event will mean a small fortune to him.

Cavalry barracks cried Joy, clapping her hands. How jolly The officers will bank with you father and come to the dances. I love soldiers.

They may bank here, allowed Mr. Theobald, but I doubt if they 'll attend the dance. The military are a little exclusive, my love. Beside if the War Office buys Mr. Charlick's land the barracks will be three miles out of the town.

Then I hope they don't buy it, said Joy emphatically.

The truth was out at last. Marlborough Wilkinson had not been able to keep it to himself. He had mentioned his book to some fellows at the Institute. The secretary had asked him to lecture on it. Miss Tidey, a plain spinster of forty-three and Mr. Clipp a bachelor of independent means afflicted with jaundice, which made him the most gloomy-looking person in Millby Dykes, had ordered the book. Marlborough was getting pamphlets from a New Thought society in London and spreading them about.

Soon Millby Dykes was infected. No less than fifteen copies of You Can If You Will were shortly in circulation The effect on Miss Tidey was immediate She decided that she could be married because she would. Affecting girlish attire, she haunted every social function Her manner was aggressive, and confirmed bachelors were seen to slink round corners on her approach.

The effect on Mr. Clipp was even more dramatic. Hitherto a man of funereal appearance and incessant complaints about his health, he now adopted a fixed ghastly smile and made bright remarks about the weather. For he had been told that he could be cheerful if he would.

The book got well round. With the vicar's wife it became a firm favourite She said it helped her to will the maids to sweep beneath the tables and dust the tops of the pictures. But several people wouldn't have it at all To Mr. Charlick, taking tea at a house which had borrowed Miss Tidey's copy Miss Tidey showed the book.

It will help you how to build——oh, palaces cried Miss Tidey, whose raiment was that of seventeen. (Mr. Charlick was a widowder.)

Barracks is my present objective, ma'am, said Mr. Charlick, turning over the pages with work-worn fingers.

Won't you take it away and read it, Mr. Charlick?

No, ma'am, I don't think so I'm too old to learn how to be successful out of a book. It's planning and looking out, and guessing what sort of estimates certain people will like, Miss Tidey, that does it. You've got to know your man. And then there's luck. It don't come everybody's way sighed the builder.

Luck! You make yourown luck! cried Miss Tidey. Say to your yourself, be always saying to yourself, I will be rich I will be rich 'I'll be the greatest builder in Fallow. shire? and you *will* be. Say it allday; take the thought to bed—er—*dream* of it, Mr. Charlick!"

"I'm too busy thinking of the price of timber for that ma'am," said Mr. Charlick simply.

Miss Tidey sighed and turned to Mr. Clipp, who, though feeling dreadfully ill, was grinning heroically.

"That poor chap isn't long for here," was Mr. Charlick's hardly cheerful reflection.

Pogmore, also, proved to be barren soil. Pogmore had soon learnt that his young colleague had entered upon a course of menticulture that would make him general manager of the Eastern and Western in a few swift years.

"It's a sure thing Pogmore," Marlborough declared. "If it is not your ambition to become a great banker, what is it may I ask?"

"Shouldn't mind winning the amateur billiard championship," said Pogmore after consideration.

"You Can If You Will," said Marlborough.

"Get out" grunted Pogmore. "It's playing in good company teaches you billiards, and I've beaten everybody in Millby Dykes and miles round, and there isn't a soul who can make a break over twenty. It's playing with tip-top men on first-class tables that gets you to the top.

"And the *will* to do it."

"Oh, I've heaps of *will*," Pogmore assured him. "Anybody here will tell you how I can play a losing game."

It was with some hesitation that Marlborough ventured to apply his method to Mr. Theobald. To Mr. Theobald the painter, be it added, rather than the banker,

"You paint so well, sir," said the young clerk, strolling round the studio one Saturday afternoon (Pogmore and he had the run of the studio), "that I am surprised you—you don't—er—"

"Paint better—eh?" laughed Mr. Theobald. "I see what you mean. But I'm only a dauber at best, my dear Wilkinson—a mere dauber.

"Mere daubers have become great painters," said Marlborough earnestly.

"Never" said Mr. Theobald. "If there's one thing a man is from his cradle, it's a real painter, I have always been fond of 'daubing' but I never forget, my boy, that my life business is that of a banker. So," added Mr. Theobald, touching up a branch on a very unnatural-looking tree, "I'm not going to get up at five o'clock in the morning to improve my art. I am a bank manager, Wilkinson, and it is my duty, to be as fresh as this paint when I meet my clients."

But Wilkinson shook his head. Mr. Theobald, if he *would*, *could* yet become an R. A.

At least Pogmore was not, however, allowed to hold this "newthoughting," as he called it, in light esteem. He noticed that his colleague was insidiously contriving to meet Joy Theobald as often as possible. And Joy, he observed with growing discomfort, began in time to listen not unwillingly to "Wilk."

The chief dance of the year was held on the eve of the Millby Dykes annual cattle sale, when yeomen from far and wide came to the town, some accompanied by their fair belongings. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Theobald went, and, of course, the two clerks. So enjoyable proved the dance that those present were loath to leave, and the M.C. consented to grant just one unexpected "extra." And it happened that Pogmore and Wilkinson simultaneously advanced to claim Joy as a partner.

Joy was sitting by her mother. She saw them coming. Mrs. Theobald saw them coming. They were hot and flushed—all the men were, for it had been a boisterous dance. They bore down on the fair quarry, step for step, neither seeing why he should give away.

Marlborough, who was of weedlike build, with long legs, walked fast, but Pogmore, a footballer, overlapped him.

"Will you—" he began, a foot in front.

"I hope—" cried Marlborough.

Joy rose, cool and collected, handed her fan and shawl to her mother, and put her hand on *Marlborough's* sleeve.

Avoiding Mrs. Theobald's sympathetic glance, Pogmore did the only thing that would occur to most persons of his kind at such a crisis.

He made a bee-line for the refreshment-room.

III.

Pogmore looked what he would call a little "chippy" on the following morning, and was ten minutes late. Marlborough Wilkinson, on the other hand, might have come straight out of one of his chiefs paintings. Pogmore merely grunted as he came in and settled heavily down to his work Light of movement, bright of eye, "Wilk" felt that he contrasted most favourably with his senior.

Senior! His lip curled It was impossible that his own merits should be overlooked much longer, Mr. Theobald, as an honest man, must, he felt sure, mention his talents and exceptional industry to the manager of the Steelopolis branch, in whose hands lay the destinies of all the subalterns in this part of the country. Hardly a day had passed during the last three months without his making some suggestion to the chief that he imagined would advance the interests of the bank. Punctual to the minute in the morning, he would work late not so much willingly as eagerly. Billiards, recreation, a man's own time to himself—bah! He was the bank's servant body and soul. If the need should arise he was willing (he intimated by his attitude) to lay down his life for the bank.

While Pogmore, his senior—*senior*?—simply performed, and none too briskly, the tasks allotted to him. A man who wiped his pen as soon as possible after the banks doors closed who grumbled when the half-yearly balances necessitated his staying till midnight, who, when work was slack, contented himself with sketching fancy billiards strokes on his blotting-paper—what lay in front of a man likethis?

To-day Marlborough's heart was very light. The pressure of Joy's fingers was still upon his arm, her soft breath still fannedhis cheeks. Women loved a strong man—the man of determination and action. Pogmore could nock people over at football aad send middle stumps flying at cricket, but this was mere animal excellence It was the strong brain that fascinated women.

Marlborough allowed himself to keep an eye open for Joy, but she did not appear. Neverthless' he sm led contentedly. She was a little shy, perhaps.

It was fortunate, in view of the contretemps at the dance, that the day was an exceptionally busy one' allowing the clerks little time for conversation. The yeomen attending the cattle sale took advantage of the occasion to visit the bank, and a good deal of the money that passed at the sale was left in Mr. Theobald's keeping. The swing-doors were never still for long, and as four o'clock approached even the indefatigable Marlborough was beginning to feel that he had had enough of it.

And, as Mr. Theobald had retired to get some tea, Marlborough felt that he might pardonably relax his exertions for a moment and indulge in an "arm-stretch." So he stepped off his stool, and, having given the fire a poke with his toe, turned round and shot out his arms, as one does when taking dumb-bell exercise. Drawing them in again, to further relieve the cramped feeling in his joints, he next shot them up above his head. As he did so, glancing towards the swing-doors, he saw a man looking through. It was a clean-shaven man, wearing a cap. There was nothing in that, as there were heaps of clean-shaven men wearing caps in the town. But Marlborough noticed this man's head had bobbed up from behind the lower half of the doors, which was of wood.

Pogmore, holding a slip of paper in his left hand, had plunged his right into the cash drawer, over which he was bending. It was crammed with sovereigns and notes. The day's payments-in had been the heaviest this half-year.

With Pogmore thus, therefore, and Marlborough in the act of taking an "arm-stretch," one side of the swing doors was brushed quickly open, and a voice spoke:

"*Hands up fellers!*"

The words were not declaimed; they came in a low, quick, hissing tone, very clear and very determined. They cut the air like a knife. And with the words the two clerks found themselves covered with a revolver that gleamed with a dreadful menace in the speaker's right hand.

Now, unfortunately, in all the four hundred and six pages of "You Can If You Will," though there any goose might learn how to become a swan, and any thistle a rose, though the road to possessing most of the good things of this world lay broad and white before its dullest reader, and "I could" ever waited upon "I would," no single page, no paragraph even in a single page, contained enlightenment upon the way to act in such a situation as now held the Millby Dykes branch of the Eastern and Western Bank

So Marlborough Wilkinson, already having his hands conveniently up, *kept* them up, while Pogmore, that unambitious criketer, without a moment's hesitation hurled the handful of sovereigns he was grasping straight into the robber's face.

There sounded a wolf-like snarl, in which dismay, mortification, pain, and fury were blended, and then a report. Simultaneously with the snake-like click and flash, Maalborough Wilkinson dropped his hands and made a dash for the door leading into the manager's house. But the automatic pistol was going off convulsively in the clutch of a man who in his astonishment and agony had lost control of it, and as he flew for cover Marlborough experienced a sharp burning pain in a portion of his anatomy which need not be particularised, but which, it may be said, is not a portion that a gallant soldier turns to the foe.

The back-door way out of the difficulty had not occurred to the slow-thinking Pogmore. That mere fellow, having delivered his Maxim fire in sovereigns, and having brought severe discomfiture on the enemy, next vaulted over the counter and "went in" tooth and nail to finish the foe.

But he had not reckoned with reinforcements. As, avoiding the spitting revolver, he got to the leeward of his cursing, staggering enemy, and plugged him a right hearty one over the ear, there appeared in the doorway a *second* clean-shaven face surmounted by a horsey tweed cap. And from the right hand of Number Two proceeded also an ominous gleam.

With Marlborough writhing prone behind the counter, and the bank's tangible wealth in sore jeopardy, Pogmore had to act with considerable promptitude. Dealing, therefore, assailant Number One what he hoped would prove his *coup-de-grace*, he sent a lightning wireless message of love and good-bye to his mother and Joy—he bracketed them—and turned with his big hands open to take his chance with Number Two. And Number Two, nothing unwilling, was his man.

But at that moment quick footsteps sounded without, the door was pushed open violently, and: "I've got 'em, Theobald! I've got 'em both!" was the strange shout that fell on the manager's ears as Mr. Theobald, alarmed by the shots, flew down the passage leading to the bank.

For Mr. Charlick had *not* got them. He had merely got the War Office to buy his land and the contract for building the barracks.

Number Two, however, took the remark as a personal one and, anxious to disillusionise the speaker, swung round and struck him across the mouth with the butt of his revolver. This, he thought, should clear the way out; but Mr. Charlick thought otherwise. Here, it appeared to him, was a person who was meaning no good to his excellent friend the Eastern and Western Bank. So, slightly bowed and turning grey though he might be, he put a pair of arms which were much stronger than they looked round Number Two, and held him tight. Again the clubbed revolver hit him, and the warm blood got into his eyes, but he held on and held on, and really did not know how successfully till, some days later, he received at his bedside a personal visit of congratulation from that great man the manager of the Steelopolis branch of the Eastern and Western Bank.

Some weeks had elapsed, and it was early spring. And you know what happens in the spring. From a window of the studio Marlborough Wilkinson had just seen Pogmore go by with Joy on his arm. This position was changed when they had passed out of window-shot, for Joy was then inside it.

"Fair and fickle!" muttered Marlborough, feeling greatly depressed.

Well, fair girls are perhaps more fickle than dark ones—it is not wise to lay down laws on such a subject—but even fair girls may be allowed to admire courage of heart as well as strength of brain.

But courage is of many degrees. The bravest man is the man who, recognising the danger, still goes on. Even now Pogmore was telling Joy how terribly scared he felt when he met the wicked eye of Number Two, and saw what was in his fingers.

"Yes," said Mr. Theobald, as he put the finishing touches to a whole group of trees such as never grew even on this quaint earth, "it's funny how things happen. Pogmore might have lingered on here another ten years. But, although he's only twenty-eight they're making him manager of the new branch at Pwllgothlyn, a rough little mining town in Wales. Well, he'll be the man for the job. So you'll be promoted to his place. . . ." The manager took the trees off the easel and installed a fresh canvas in their place. . . . "Just squat down there, Wilkinson, and I'll make a sketch of you."

Marlborough moved from the window.

Promoted! He was promoted. But, he thought, with no little bitterness, *how?* Why, simply because Pogmore had been It was automatic, like that fellow's pistol! . .

The raid on the bank was but a few weeks old, and Marlborough Wilkinson sat down gingerly—and very humbly.

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

LAUGHTER AND CHARACTER.

Do you know how to laugh? That is to say, are you tactful in the way you indulge in cachinnation? Some people will say you can no more conceal the tone of your laughing than you can hide the movements of your mouth, which feature gives you away, so the physiognomists say, very much more than the eyes. It is a horrible thing to know that you may be revealing yourself as a scandal-monger or a hypocrite as mean or neurasthenic, every time you are really moved to audible laughter. A smile counts for nothing. However, there is this much balm in Gilead, that it is rare indeed nowadays that we do laugh aloud. Few people are ever so much amused that they permit themselves to utter more than conventional sounds. Even among the masses, who are less restrained, laughter is less frequently heard than it was in other days. It is depressing to think that we are less easily amused, or should we rejoice that we require more pungent matter to excite our sense of humour? Should we, above all, congratulate ourselves that we have our laughter so well in leash that we do not betray our characters by our ha-ha's or he-he's, ho-ho's, hoo hoo's or heh-heh's.

THE CHARM OF AGE.

What rubbish it is to try to lay down any rules about the age at which a woman is most charming. Woman—and, for that matter, man, too—must combat with certain physical disabilities when once they have come to their fourth decade. They may be good-looking, active, children at heart, and all the rest of it, but old Nature will have her way, and willy-nilly we have to give in to her. It is true she can be held at bay to some extent, and it is no use giving in too readily, but there are various ways in which she will assert herself. One need not particularise her disagreeable methods. But to come back to the point, of what use is it to tie one to a particular decade wherein it shall be said that so far and no farther shalt thou proceed with the art of fascination? Obviously, sweet seventeen has the mere charm of childishness. But that sort of thing is wholly out of date. At five and twenty a woman begins to find herself. At thirty she is assured. She can think, she is not carried away by illusions, she has more or less found her balance, she knows what the world, as represented by man expects of her. If she is wise she has suffered all angles to be rubbed down, she has learned the use of artifice, she has cultivated, if she is still wiser, the art of charm. So it comes about that between her third and fourth decade she is a wiser, saner woman, a more agreeable companion than the callow maiden. However, to fix forty as a woman's most charming age is nonsense. She is no more charming than she is likely to be at sixty if she does not go the right way about it, and if she has found the means thereto she is irresistible at thirty-five, and a friend of every man at any age when she has not to be packed up at nine o'clock and fed with a spoon. It largely depends on a woman how her age is taken, but directly she begins to "act" young, all is up with her.

A WOMAN'S WALK.

The modern woman, it is alleged, has lost the art of sauntering. I admit it. She strides, she rolls, she scurries, but she never walks with the sinuous, graceful, unhurried movement of her predecessors. There is much to be admired in the upright carriage of the gym-trained athletic girl of to-day, who sets her feet down solidly and, as I say, literally strides along, but the type of woman who just gets along somehow is deplorable. Neither, however, has the ambulatory attractiveness, so to say of the girl who was taught almost simultaneously with her table manners how to rise, sit, enter a room, a carriage and move along with elegance. If she failed to acquire *it tant pis*, but at all events she was warned off *gaucherie*, and the result on the whole was satisfactory. Nowadays nobody seems to bother about these things at all.

"THE LAND OF REGRETS."

In my present holiday mood I am prepared to journey from China to Peru, from Land's End to Iceland, or even to cover familiar ground. It is almost a joy at this season, one finds, even to read time-tables and to plan trips to places which are absolutely "out of the question." No one would presumably meditate a trip to India just now, yet *From a punjaub pomegranate Grove* (Mills & Boon, falls alluringly on the ear, and when one comes to read what Miss Dyson has to tell us of her Indian impressions one feels that one might do worse. There is nothing new to be said about India. We all know it by heart, even if we have never been east of Suez. But there are ways of putting things. Some folk use their eyes and their pens to much better advantage than others Miss Dyson is one of these. She went to stay with a brother in a Punjaub pomegranate grove, and, being very observant and possessed of the gift of knowing what need not be said, she has produced a very cheerful and comparatively fresh series of pictures of Indian life. She has some interesting remarks to make about Indian women, about women doctors in India, the Armenian Church and community, and some fresh anecdotes to tell of the visit of the King and Queen on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar. Unhappily, like most of my sex, she quotes with horrible inaccuracy, not that this spoils her impressions, but it sets a reader's teeth on edge.—Ambrosia in the *World*.

THEIR WEDDING PRESENTS.

(Special for the Literary Supplement).

The Norreys had only been married a week or so before they sailed for India, part of their honeymoon was in fact passed on board the eastward-bound P. and O.

Passengers, who look with tolerant amusement at the brief and violent flirtations of ship-board life, are apt to be rather severe upon legitimate courtships; the Norreys, however, preserved an admirable descretion, and provoked no censure. Captain Norreys had provided himself with half-a-dozen books about India, which he read assiduously, with the praiseworthy intention of finding out all about the country before arrival. Mrs. Norreys listened, somewhat bewildered, to the conflicting advice bestowed upon her by Anglo-Indian matrons of long standing; this amusement she varied by occasional visits to Pluto, her beloved bull-dog.

Pluto was a pedigree dog, and a wedding-present, Mrs. Narreys loved him very dearly. She prized him far above the silver one-day clock, which she felt sure she would never remember to wind; she treasured him beyond the silver rimmed mirror which would be a bother to clean; he was more to her even than the massive crested forks and spoons which had been bestowed upon her by Aunt Emma with such impressive solemnity.

There was indeed something very ingratiating about Pluto's burlesque ferocity, his terrifying demeanour, behind which lurked a disposition of almost imbecile kindliness. The half-hours spent in condoling with him on his enforced captivity, or in exercising him, were, at any rate, a relief from the discussions in which the cryptic words "Maunds, bhistie, chits, bunderbuss, dak," and others of the same description so constantly recurred. Sometimes Frank would impart to his wife some of the ideas, which he was busy gleaning from his books, she listened dutifully, as becomes a bride, but occasionally a fleeting wonder crossed her mind that the India of his fancy should resemble so little that of the discussions which daily came to her ears.

The arrival at Bombay was a thrilling experience. Frank was a little mortified to find that his newly acquired Hindustani was not understood by the natives; however, as he explained to Mrs. Norreys on the journey up-country the language of the coolies was no doubt different from that of the polished grammar of the text book. She listened absently, glad that at last she could hold Frank's hand whenever she wanted to: on the opposite seat Pluto panted ostentatiously as a protest against the heat, dangling a slip of bright pink tongue over the edge of his protruding lower jaw.

Captain Norreys had not been long in his new home before he proceeded to materialize some of his theories on India. After a day or two he formed a weighty decision which he communicated to his wife one evening, as they sat on the verandah after dinner.

"I am going to make some changes in the household, Evelyn, I propose to send away one of the servants."

"We certainly do seem to have a ridiculously large staff," answered his wife.

"The chokidar goes to-morrow, the watchman, you know, the man whom we pay to cough at intervals during the night."

"Well," said Evelyn, "I must say he appears to be pretty useless but the people here tell me that unless you keep a chokidar, you are sure to have your things stolen".

Captain Norreys laughed contemptuously.

"What a little goose you are, Evelyn, you believe everything you hear, why, the system is nothing more or less than pure blackmail, and I, for one, refuse to submit to it." "But all our nice knick-nacks, and Aunt Emma's table-silver there was a note of doubt in her voice."

"We won't be unprotected," said Frank reassuringly "To-morrow is what they call a Europe day, so I am going to spend my holiday installing an electric burglar-alarm You know, darling, though I do say it myself, I am rather clever at that sort of thing. Besides, there's always Pluto as a watch-dog."

Pluto acknowledged the compliment with an ecstatic wriggle; and noisily returned the embrace which Evelyn bestowed on his wrickled forehead. The servants lived in wholesome terror of him, and his amiable investigation of box-wallahs had been more than once utterly misunderstood.

The following night, as Captain Norreys crawled beneath his mosquito-net, he remarked to his wife in a satisfied tone

"I've got the whole thing finely fixed up; I did it in a couple of hours while the servants were at their food, so they won't be able to give the show away. The wires run under the matting, and if our friend, the burglar, happens to tread upon any one of half-a-dozen given points of the dining room or drawing-room carpet, this bell beside my bed will ring just as if some one had pressed the electric bell-push. I switch off first thing in the morning and switch on last thing at night."

"And we've got dear old Pluto to fall back on, haven't we?" asked Evelyn with an irritating lack of confidence in her husband's mechanical genius.

Frank was a trifle huffed at the implied slur, and made no answer. A few hours latter he sprang out of bed, justified and triumphant; the electric bell was shrilling wildly in his ear, and Pluto's deafening barks resounded from the dining-room.

"Be careful, oh! do be careful, darling! Take your revolver, and a bit stick: if there's more than one of them just come back, and let them take what they like". . . little Mrs. Norreys was frantic with alarm.

The bell had ceased its clamour, but Pluto was still barking. Mrs. Norreys sat up in bed petrified with terror ready to sacrifice all her goods and chattels rather than have her husband's life endangered.

A few minutes' elapsed, then Frank returned unscathed but visibly disappointed. He had flashed his little handtorch into every corner but search had revealed no intruder. He had to find Evelyn's smelling-salts before she consented to settle down to slumber again: as the bottle was in none of the likely places mentioned by her he took some time to unearth it, and was very tired out and very cross by the time he laid his head on the pillow again.

He was hardly asleep before the bell sounded once more the merest tinkle this time, enough to arouse Captain Norreys, while his wife slept on peaceably. He slipped cautiously out of bed, and crept barefooted into the drawing-room. Nothing there. No-one lurking behind the piano or under the sofa. In the dining-room he skirted the carpet carefully to avoid the traps and flashed his torch into every recess. Pluto sleeping peacefully under the sideboard was the only other living occupant of the room besides himself.

"Odd," mused Norreys as he got back into bed, "what on earth can have started off the confounded thing? I believe there *must* be someone in the house cleverly hidden; and yet I searched pretty thoroughly" . . .

So musing, he composed himself, for the third time that night, to slumber. After the briefest interval of oblivion his dreams were shattered by a trio of discordant noises, the shrieks of his wife, the whirr of the bell, and the baying of Pluto.

He bounded out of bed, and ran into the drawing-room, armed with a heavy stick. Mrs Norreys stopped screaming in order to listen better, and presently strange sounds met her ears.

The bell stopped as abruptly as it had begun, and in the silence caused by the cessation of the ringing, an agonized yelp broke upon her hearing, then another, and another, while a voice quite unmistakeably Frank's, uttered varied and fierce words of objurgation.

"What is it, oh what is it?" cried Evelyn as her husband came back into the bedroom.

"It's that damned fool of a dog of yours," shouted Frank angrily, "there he was sitting squarely above one of the pushes, and barking fit to raise the roof."

"Frank" expostulated Evelyn in a horrified voice, "how can you talk like that to me?" her words broke on a sob.

But Frank was tear-proof, out of sheer weariness, his only answer was to disconnect the wires, with a vicious movement.

"I'll have peace for the rest of the night anyhow," he said vindictatively, "hanged if the chokidar's cough wasn't less disturbing after all!"

Mrs. Norreys, very sore of heart, stole softly into the drawing-room, and knelt in the moonlight, a slender white-robed figure, to console the aggrieved Pluto, whose puzzled, hurt expression filled her with vicarious remorse. "Did naughty master kick 'um then," she murmured endearingly. "Missis own Pluto shall sleep on Missis bed to make up, the poor old fellow."

Nothing loth, Pluto followed Missis back to bed, and slept heavily on her feet till morning, a comforting and re-assuring weight.

With the chota-hazri came a piece of terrible news, communicated with gusto by the butler himself. Some budmaashes had entered master's house just before dawn, much silver had been taken, and the thieves had got clean away. The chokidar of a neighbour had seen two men go down the road with bundles on their heads. but it was not *his* business to make enquiry.

"Just before dawn," repeated Captain Norreys, "that must have been about an hour after I shut off alarm; but where was Pluto, how was it he didn't give tongue?"

Pluto answered for himself with an audible lapping up of Evelyn's untouched tea.

The silver clock is gone for ever, the silver-rimmed mirror, and all the rest of the pretty trifles: when the Norreys entertain, their guests do not use Aunt Emma's heavy crested spoons and forks. Moreover when the Norreys are asleep the spectral footsteps of a chokidar, and his warning cough are heard in their compound. So Captain Norreys has bowed to the inevitable, but when his wife says to him, as she occasionally does, "If *only* you hadn't taken off the alarm," he always answers:—

"If *only* you hadn't taken away the dog"; the question of responsibility has never been finally settled; it is one of those cases, common enough in matrimonial discussions, where each party to the argument has fastened the blame irrevocably upon the shoulders of the other.

H. S.

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"THE COMBINED MAZE" By May Sinclair. It was with something of a shock that we lately came across the expression "from George Eliot to May Sinclair in a recent survey of modern fiction. We had not before realised that for some people May Sinclair stands as the typical modern woman novelist. Rival names at once suggested themselves. Is her work more likely to last than that of Miss Margone Bowen, Lucas Malet, Mrs. Flora Amrit Steele, Miss Mary Johnston, Mrs. Humpheey Ward? It is true the last named is too Victorian in her sympathies to serve as a "terminus adquem", and some of the others are specialists on some particular period or country, but Miss Sinclair has at last one formidable rival in the list, Lucas Malet. It is curious that the two who thus separate themselves from the rest as in some way more typical have a great deal in common with each other. Neither of them has quite risen to the dignity of having a distinctive style, yet both command English that stirs us to a slightly poetic mood. Both write about disagreeable subjects in an apparently frank, doubtly disagreeable way, that reminds us of Mr. H. E. Wells. All three seem to say, "Look how clean and bold I am in handling facts which it is the duty of us all to face." And they when we have faced the duty, a trifle reluctantly, we find that after all we have been in the hands of a morbid not a healthy doctor. Yet the slight taint which undoubtedly clings about all Miss Sinclair's work must not blind us to her other qualities, her insight, her delicate sifting of fine shades of difference, her swiftness and compression in writing, her insistant claim for the spirit's freedom.

Randall Ransom, generally called Ranny, is a pagan and a glorious young athlete, and he worships but one god "Fitness." He knows also two demons "Weediness", and "Flabbiness and" he fights his demons and cultivates his god in a glorious temple called the Poly. In the Poly, for the ridiculous yearly sum of ten and sixpence, the young devotee of Fitness could enjoy fantastic opulence and extravagant joys. The Poly contained glory after glory stretching away in never ending line. There was the Gym, the swimming-bath, the sprinters, the Athletic Club, the Football Team, not to mention such refuges for the destitute and physically degenerate as the circulating Library and the Bith Classes. After a year or two of sheer unmitigated cult of "Fitness", it began to dawn on Ranny that even girls are sometimes fit. He began to watch their trim, swift forms running in the combined maze and baulting over the parallel bars, and presently Fate threw him across the path of one of these strange fugitive creatures, Winnie the smallest, swiftest, trimmest of them all. Never did shyer faun and dryad meet in mountain glade, than these two young worshippers of physical beauty in their wandsworth bus. The wonder is they ever passed from the mutually fugitive to the shyly tolerant stage of friendship. They had, at last, just reached that point, when violet, the green the darkeyed the incomprehensible interesting crossed their path. "Hinc illae lacheymae" and explication of that sense of doom which we feel to be all the the time hanging over the peerless Ranny and that scrap of flawless crystal that was known as Winnie. Violet, his fathers furtive drinking and ignominious death, and the extreme exigirousness of his hard won salary were the fires in which the fine gold of Rannys nature had to be still further refined. But for the father's debts and the slenderness of his resources Ranny could have paid for the divorce from Violet which she had earned and desired. But years of toil had to elapse before a sufficient sum could be accumulated, and meanwhile Violet.—Well, that is where the point of the story comes in, and that is how Ranny and Winnie attained in the end to a glorious moral Fitness before which even their splendid young physcial Fitness dimmed. The probem is in the end something like the dilemma in which "Candida" finds herself in the play of that name, only here it is the man who has to protect the weaker one. Sad as the story is, we quite agree with Miss Sinclair that it belongs to the Fitness of things that the Salt of the earth should continue at any cost to themselves to keep the favour.

THE STANE STREET. By Hilaire Belloc. (Constable).—There are some books which are windows and others which are shutters: both have their charm, but it is the magic window which is the most stimulating. And *The Stane Street* is a magic window, through which come not only the sight but the sound and the air of Britain when the Romans ruled. This book has all the absorbing interest of a story of discovery, of hunting on an old trail, to reconstruct from scattered stones a causeway into the Britain of the early centuries of the Christian era. And along this old way, as it slowly rises again into sight after fifteen hundred years of oblivion, Mr. Hilaire Belloc leads a fascinating game of "follow my leader," picking up the trail by fragments, piecing them together by deductions and arguments and cementing them by the irresistible mixture of imagination and common sense. The history of the country is spelled in its roads, which began as prehistoric tracts meandering from one tribal settlement of huts to another as marshes or hills suggested, were used and straightened by the Roman conquerors, and melted again into marsh when the Romans left. But alone in England is the Stane Street, for that is the only road which owes nothing to the older British tracks. It was built from end to end by the Romans to serve the purpose of a direct military way from Chichester and the group of harbours on Southampton Water to London Bridge; it led across bare waterless tracts of downs and the great district of clay, marsh, and thicket of the Weald, both inhospitable, both imposible to uncivilised man. And when their civilisation was withdrawn, it sank peacefully in the night of the Dark Ages, swallowed by the marshes it had conquered. With arguments drawn from Mr. Hilaire Belloc's great store of historic knowledge of the Roman roads of the Continent, he traces the alignment and construction of the Stane Street, shows how it was mapped out, why it was deflected from the unswerving Roman line here, and why it returned to it there, discovers the halting places, or mansions of the army on the route, reconstructs the engineer's plans and gives them with fascinating little maps), proves that Dorking High Street was a camp, places the next by Merton Abbey, and brings us triumphantly to Roman London Bridge, which stood some 50 yards down river from the modern bridge. We have mentioned the delightful little maps, with the contours of all the hills, and the other illustrations are by William Hyde, delicately artistic wash drawings with the fineness and something of the character of old engravings. And a holiday spent in following along the old Stane Street with this book as a companion would be one of the most delightful of walks, with the added zest of working out in "sporting" way a lost trail.

"OPEN SESAME":—By Paul Newman John Murray. *Open Sesame* has two uncommon and attractive qualities, originality in the character drawing and spice amounting almost to wit in the dialogue. And it has this further attraction that the characters are original in a humdrum setting, and witty in discussing commonplace matters. It is, we imagine (never having made the attempt ourselves) fairly easy to describe an original knight-errant, or pirate, or vagabond; but to make an original and arresting middle class family out of material to be found in Regent's Park and St. John's Wood—that is the real triumph, and that is what Mr. Paul Neuman has succeeded in doing. He is in fact that rare benefactor of the human race, the man who can re-dip our faded fabrics in brighter tints and amuse us by pointing out small variations of the commonplace.

The Gaye family have, like most families, a common likeness among their individual differences, and this family characteristic is carried to its highest power is the mother, Mrs. Gaye. This hard working lady has many admirable qualities. She supports an irasable and unsuccessful, speculating husband and four grown-up children on her prudently managed millinery shops. She receives the confidences of all her children, including her husband, the biggest child of them all, and in return for all she has to put up with, she allows herself just one little self-indulgence, the truth, in season and out of season. From her the children catch this most embarassing trick of saying just what they think about themselves and others, and this frequently indulged family vice (or is it possibly a virtue?) leads to all sorts of amusing conversations and relations. Alpha, the youngest son, having raised over £3-0-0 among his school fellows for one of his teachers, an old unpopular man, muddles his accounts and somehow finds half the sum subscribed is missing. He knocks at his mother's door and gets permission to enter on the understanding that his conversation is to be amusing. He begins:

"I've got into the deuce of a row at school"

"Oh, that is the joke, is it? Well, how much are you going to tell me?"

"If you are sympathetic, I'll tell you all."

"And if I'm not, you'll tell me lies, eh? I see, well?"

"You're worth half a dozen men," said Alpha.

"I'm afraid it's rather a bad scrape" said Mrs. Gaye. She pays the boy the sum required, but lets him know that he need never again apply to her for help, as only fools fall over the same stool twice and she is not fond of helping fools. Her eldest son gets the same kind of treatment from her, mercy tempered with a good deal more of justice than he bargained for, and Mrs. Gaye is hardest of all on her eldest daughter, the only member of the family who is really good and unselfish. Mrs. Gaye frankly dislikes the girl and confesses to jealousy of her and the love she wins from everyone. Next to Mrs. Gaye in interest is her youngest daughter Redelpha, whose nature has not yet hardened into the icy crystalline hardness of the elder woman. Redelpha is torn between admiration for her mother's shrewd callousness and admiration for her sister's more generous failings. It is altogether a most skilfully told story of very real people, one of the freshest bits of writing that has come our way these many months.

"BULLETIN OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE."

The second Quartely issue of the *Bulletin* of the Imperial Institute contains, among the reports of recent investigations by the Scientific and Technical Staff, an article on cotton-growing in the Sudan, with reference chiefly to the proposed scheme for cotton cultivation under Anglo-Egyptian auspices, involving a guarantee by H.M's. Treasury of the interest on a loan to be raised by the Sudan Government amounting to three millions sterling; and the space usually occupied in the *Bulletin* by special articles is devoted exclusively to a comprehensive report (illustrated) on "Tea: its Cultivation, Manufacture, and Commerce" by Dr. S.-E. Chandler and Mr. John McEwan, a notable feature in which is the pre-eminence, in the figures quoted of the people of the British Empire as tea-drinkers—the consumption *per capita* being no less than ten times that of foreign countries excluding the United States. A notice on the cultivation and preparation of Turkish tobacco refers to the progress made, in that respect, in South Africa. Among the General Notes is an interesting reference to the Rock Structure of the Egypt, contained in a recent report of the Egyptian Geological Survey, to the effect that, contrary to the prevalent view, "erosion following local folding"—and not fault-effects, or trough-faulting is—perhaps, sufficient to account for all the observed conditions. The latest official statistics are given of the total mineral production of Ontario and Western Australia; and numerous notes deal with recent progress in agriculture and the development of natural resources, chiefly within the Empire.

MY LADY'S BOOK. By Gerald Gould. (Sidgwick and Jackson).—Mr. Gould has written a book of clean and devout love. It is simple, unadorned, and makes its appeal because it treats the strongest of the passions, as expressing something greater than itself. That way great poetry lies, the great poetry of the children of Donne rather than of Browning or of Swinburne.

"The pure, unpurchasable word," "Love's high art," "The music of infinity," and so on, are the kind of phrases Mr. Gould gives us, phrases that perform much and promise more. Yet the man who can write a noble line, such as "What flaming mercy made you mine?" can also trouble us with a trivial refrain. "Didn't you know?" and can even assure us gravely that he has clasped passionately "A form too vast to know such death, Or ev'n such life as ours." He may defend himself by saying that form is a thanslation of two Greek words, and those who dare to smile have wantonly chosen the wrong one.

"My lady" would do her poet some service if she taught him a restraining sense of humour. With such a gift in addition to those he has he may well go far in the Fairyland of which he certainly has the freedom.

THE HEADQUARTER RECRUIT. By Richard Dehan. (Heinemann.)—The author of "The Dop Doctor" and "Between Two Thieves" is at an interesting stage of his career. He has achieved a reputation and created a public. Can he sustain the one and continue to satisfy the other? The present volume reveals Mr. Dehan as a writer of short stories. Volumes of miscellaneous fiction are supposed to be less popular than "full-dress" novels; but work of such exceptional virility and freshness of invention as this cannot fail to succeed, in whatever form it appears. The stories range over a variety of subjects, but all have the touch of the master hand. Mr. Dehan is, of course, thoroughly at home in South Africa, and "A Chintz-covered Chair," a tragic little story of Boer and Briton, grips the imagination. "Full-sized James" tells of a man brought up in luxury by parents whom he had never seen. They prove to be a pair of performing dwarfs, who had made heroic sacrifices in order not to spoil the life of their "full-sized" son. His horrified discovery of the facts leads up to a series of pathetic scenes in which the sympathies of the reader are with the lovable midgets. "Gougou," a story of a child who cuts short an elopment, and "The Quality of Mercy," a motor tale with a highly-dramatic "denouement" are other striking productions, whilst comedy is well represented by "How Farlingby Flew" and the narrative which gives its title to the book.

"KNOCKINSCREEN DAYS":—By Mr. Jackson C. Clark. (Messrs. Methuen) It is a story of Irish life, in which Mr. 'Peter' Carmichel, who lives near the Ulster village of Knockinscreen, relates humorously the circumstances attending the arrival of an erratic friend, and various municipal humours of the place.

The Magazine's Fiction number of "SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE":—will contain an exciting negro story entitled 'Thomas's Baptism' by Thomas Nelson Page the new American Ambassador to Italy. Glimpses of Oxford, Devonshire and a Cathedral Town by Vernon Lee (Miss Violet Paget), illustrated by Howard Giles. "Wood Ladies." A modern fairy story, by Percival Gibbon. Katherine Fullerton Gerould sister of William Morton Fullerton whose book "Problems of Power" has been one of this season's successes, will contribute a short story "The Bird in the Bush." The second episode in the "Love Life of a Man" in John Galsworths' serial "The Dark Flower" is concluded in this number with a most unexpected dramatic crisis. The third episode entitled "Autumn" will run for the following three months. Mrs. Wharton in her serial "The Custom of the Country" reached the contest between Undine Spragg and her husband for the possession of their child Paul. Mrs. Wharton has never done such good work in any of her novels as she has in this serial.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX'S VIEWS ON WORK.

THREE-HOUR DAY QUITE ENOUGH.

"There would be no need of holidays or week-ends if the work of the community were arranged upon a proper basis," said Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the famous poetess, to a *Tit-bits* representative in London the other day.

"Given this basis there is no reason why any individual should have to work more than three hours a day, having plenty of time for rest and recreation. There would be no idlers and loafers such as exist under present conditions. The work would be shared by all alike, relays of people taking their duties in turn and relieving the other workers at appointed times. With labour properly divided and distributed according to my ideal there would be no need for servants either for each would take his or her share of domestic duties."

MENIAL TASKS ONCE A MONTH.

When asked if menial work would not prove distasteful to the man or woman of high literary or artistic genius, Mrs. Wilcox replied:—

"A change of work does everyone good and domestic duties would be so reduced to a minimum by distribution of labour and mechanical appliances that each one's share would be very small. Indeed I calculate that if my ideal conditions obtained the turns of each individual to do the really menial and unpleasant tasks would come round only once a month."

"But would you banish the servant class altogether?" asked the "Tit-Bit" representative.

"There will always be a certain class of people who are only fitted to be servants. Some people can never become intellectual or attain any great degree of culture or refinement. But in my ideal community the lives of these humdrum workers would be materially brightened. Their duties would be pleasantly varied and with the system of work distribution and the aid of the many labour-saving appliances which have been and are continually being invented their tasks would be quite easily performed within the three hours a day limit."

And here the writer of some of the most widely read poetry in English-speaking countries waxed enthusiastic upon the subject of modern devices to lighten labour. "I shall never forget my thrill of joy" she said "when I first saw a vacuum cleaner and every day it is my great delight to watch the housemaid empty away all the dust it has collected I would not miss seeing this for worlds."

When asked if "week-ends and holidays should be banished forthwith," Mrs. Wilcox replied:—

By no means for present conditions they are indispensable. We require our summer holidays and as many 'week-ends' as we can get but I would like to banish altogether the idler from society and it is my fervent hope that the day will come when he no longer finds a place in the scheme of things. I look forward to the day also when every man will have to work and work will be more equally distributed.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

"When that day comes we shall have no failures, for people will have ceased to attribute success to luck and opportunity realizing that it can only be attained by a combination of intense enthusiasm and intense application, born of love for what we are doing."

POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

THE HAYTIME MAN.

"Sometimes he hails from the Emerald Isle, and may be both witty and a skilful workman! but this season the shortage of labour and high prices offered will attract a more curious set of characters than usual to our grass farms in dale and fell," says the *Liverpool Daily Post*.

"Round Westmorland all sorts of men have engaged for the usual month: net fishermen and cocklers from the sands—'me and Bill have gone these thirty year to a farm high up amoag the hay fells'—casual labourers, men from the gasworks, builders, joiners, blacksmiths—and the workhouse has emptied itself most mysteriously of those invalids whose safe 'wintering' gives our poor law doctor and officers so much delicate care. So deserted are the street corners of some centres that a motorist or a traveller will find it hard to get misdirected. Everyone is a way to the rural El Dorado—the hayfield."

RESPECT FOR OTHER VIEWS.

"It is one of the outstanding weaknesses of the Labour and Socialist movements—not in this country only—that their leading personalities are so slow to develop, even amongst themselves, that combination of respect for each other's views, reciprocal courtesy of manner and speech, and mutual personal affection that creates effective solidarity," says the *New Statesman*.

WOMEN WHO WORK FOR OTHERS.

"The women's group of the Fabian Society have for some months past been engaged in an attempt to ascertain what proportion of women workers are partially or wholly maintaining other people. Since the existing difference between the rates of pay to men and to women is mainly justified by a prevailing opinion that men do, whereas women do not, support dependents, it is evident," says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, "that such an inquiry is of considerable economic importance. Fifty-six units are represented by the thousand replies upon which the report is based, and the variety of persons covered ranges from 'the university graduate earning £500 a year to the sweated industrial worker earning 6s. a week.'

"The salient fact emerging from this brief tabulation of eight groups of women is that the industrial women workers of great Britain are, in the proportion of nearly 49 per cent., paying out or their (generally inadequate) earnings towards the maintenance of one citizen or more, other than themselves."

138,377 INSANE.

"The increase of insanity still proceeds at an accelerating ratio, and the latest report of the Lunacy commissioners shows a total of 138,377 persons in England and Wales who are officially recognised as suffering from this affliction," says the "Pall Mall." "And this, be it remembered, does not include the 70,000, more or less, for whom a curatorship is sought to be established by the Mental Deficiency Bill, and who must be reckoned as ineffectives for most of the purposes of citizenship. We must hope that the passage of that statue will effect some lowering in the number of the technically insane, who are to some extent recruited from the progeny of 'defectives.' But, even so, the prevalence of lunacy will continue to present problems to which as a nation it behoves us to give searching inquiry."

On January 1, 1913, the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 138,377, a number exceedingly that recorded on January 1, 1912, by 2,716. This increase for the year 1912 contrasts with that of 2,504 for 1911, and was 275 above that of the annual average of the decennium, and 257 above that for the quinquennial period. The figures for 1912 show an increase of 20 per cent. On these for 1911, which is almost the same as the average annual precentage increase during the past ten years.

THE VAN BOY.

"The Departmental Committee appointed last year to inquire into the conditions of employment of Van and Warehouse Boys has just issued its report," says the *New Statesman*. "It is now established officially that there are large numbers of van boys who are employed over 80 hours a week, and frequently until 11 and 12 at night. The worst offenders are the parcels' delivery companies, but aerated water factories and laundries also frequently employ van boys for very excessive hours.

"The Committee recommended that the regulation of hours should be carried out through bye-laws made by local authorities, which should, in general, prohibit the employment of boys under 16 between 9-30 p. m. and 6 a. m., establish a maximum week of 70 hours (inclusive of meal times) for all van boys under 18, and provide for regular absence for meals."

WHEN THE RAND IS FINISHED.

A day when the rand is empty of gold is foreshadowed by the nation.

"With all the pomp of wealth and the elaboration of mechanical science, the rand remains a mining camp. It is dominated by its own sense of brevity and instability. Infect any civilised society you please to select with the assurance that in twenty or thirty or at most forty years, its industry will be ended, its population scattered, and its teeming streets the defeated prey of nature, and it would exhibit exactly the same slackening of the normal checks on conduct, exactly the same extravagance and recklessness in action.

"New engines, new processes, new economies and new experiments with labour are for ever tempting and tapping the speculative chances of the reef; but each success brings with it the consciousness that a margin is in sight, and a time approaching when accumulating difficulties and diminishing profits will compel the abandonment of mine after mine. Haste and impermanence are the very breath of the too stimulating atmosphere."

"Whatever the London financiers, who shudder at the very idea of any interruption in the stream of gold that arrives every Saturday from Cape Town may say, no British Cabinet will long be able to lend bayonets to buttress a mine-owners' plutocracy," says the *New Statesman*.

YOUR PROPERTY.

"There ought to be some restriction on a man's right to do what he likes with his own property," says the *British Weekly*. "Modern European systems based on Roman law secured a certain legal minimum to wife, heirs and descendants. When there are neither descendants nor ascendants Latin law leaves full liberty of disposition.

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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
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THE AGE OF WONDERS.

HOW SCIENCE HELPS TO MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING.

This is an age of scientific wonders. We have become so accustomed to learning day by day of inventions for labour-saving, for quickening locomotion, for improving manufactures, and for sustaining health that we oftentimes forget their importance and relation to our daily life.

It is this speeding-up of civilisation which has resulted in the average man adopting such a nonchalant attitude towards things which would have given his grandfather food for talk for many a long month. To-day, a person enters a motor-car, or an electric-train, or even an aeroplane without the least concern; yet only a few years ago that person's mother would have been afraid to enter any of such terrible looking, awe-inspiring, monsters of transit—even if her crinoline would allow her to do so.

What an extraordinary change has been wrought in so short a period. Now, for example, we are able to see within a few days moving pictures of events which occurred thousands and thousands of miles away; passengers on ships can keep in communication with their friends, though oceans divide them from land; foods are sent to the four corners of the earth from their native countries to add to "le joie de vivre." Take the later example: Memsahib buys a tin of, say, Nestle's Condensed Milk. It is a neat round temptingly-clean tin, the cost is moderate, and the milk helps to make life in India worth living. But does she ever pause to think how it is made like that, how it got to India from the pleasant farms of Switzerland, and how she came to purchase it so reasonably? Perhaps she does, perhaps she does not; but the story of how she can obtain this luxury so reminiscent of "England's sunkissed pasturelands in spring" is interesting.

FROM RICHEST PASTURES.

In the first place, the process of condensation of the rich pure milk which comes from the richest of European pastures can be described very briefly. It is not at all a complicated one, although the precautions taken to achieve the best results and to retain the high standard of quality and purity are many and varied. Put shortly, the condensing process involves merely the gradual extraction of the bulk of the water from the fresh milk by the application of heat. This process also sterilizes the milk, while the addition of a small quantity of the purest cane sugar ensures its keeping absolutely fresh for any reasonable length of time and in any climate. Simple! you say, But could you look over the 32 factories, that are in Europe and Australia, of the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company you would then gain some little idea of the enormity of the business. Some of the company's condenseries receive over 20,000 gallons of milk each day, a large body of inspectors are employed to see that the stringent regulations for ensuring the health of the cows and the purity of the milk are carried out, the many laboratories where samples of all the milk are tested—these are a few instances quoted to show the extent of the great industry this firm carries on. Then there are the factories where the delicious chocolate is made, the printing departments for the labels, the packing, export, advertising, and commercial departments; and all these are conducted in the most up-to-date manner.

INDIA'S GAIN.

But it is the relation of condensed and sterilized milk to India that provides an interesting study. Not so many years ago the country was practically uninhabitable for European children; while even adults had to leave the country immediately their health showed signs of deteriorating, for pure milk—one of the essentials to a rapid recovery from most illnesses—was unprocurable. The Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Company were the pioneers of the condensed milk industry, and everywhere in the world, practically, "Nestle" and "Milkmaid" brands are known. The company has large and well equipped offices in Bombay which controls the enormous supply for the country. Before the company opened their own premises in India it was found that unscrupulous dealers used to buy up stocks of the company's goods as they arrived, keep them for a time, until for some reason or other stocks became short and then sell out at high prices. The result of this harmful speculation was that the supply was not put on the market fresh and that the public had to pay, very often, considerably higher rates. Now all that is stopped; and the company, from the Bombay offices, control the supply which goes into the principal ports, at which ports they have sub-offices, thus making sure that the stock is constantly new and the prices are not artificially raised for the benefit of speculators.

WAR AGAINST BLACK-SHEEP.

Every industry has its black-sheep, however, and much harm has been done in India and elsewhere by the unscrupulous marketing of condensed milk from which all the cream has been extracted. Discriminating purchasers are, of course, proof against deception of this kind, but there are those to whom the word "Skimmed," in the smallest possible type on the labels, means nothing, and these are the sufferers. The company have, from the first, set their face firmly against such practices, and they spend thousands of pounds each year in fighting and suppressing this method of trading and in pointing out the vital difference between full cream and skimmed milk. Indeed, in some countries, Ceylon, for example, they have played no small part in bringing about legislation on the question. The value of this spendid work needs no other emphasis than the statement of the fact that thousands and thousands of children in this country die annually because the Government don't take steps to prevent such imitations as those which the Anglo-Swiss Company are waging war against.

The Company not only specialise in Condensed Milk. Who has not eaten their delicious Milk Chocolate? With addition, they now send out tins and Milk, Coffee and Milk, that most delicious Milkmaid Rich Thick Cream and Sterilized Natural Milk. Nothing should be mentioned in connection: so great is the demand for the company's preparations that the public make the mistake of applying to Offices in Bombay and in other cities in India. These offices are solely concerned with conducting the multifarious duties entailed in manipulating the constant stream of their products throughout India, and also the preparation of those wonderful and striking advertisements with which we are becoming so familiar. It is here that men are being trained who will eventually proceed to the utmost lengths and breadths of India and educate the Indian population to the Western methods of hygiene and to the uses of good and wholesome foods.

Their preparations are obtainable from all Stores and Dealers.

THE ROMANCE OF "CALLED BACK."

A GRAND "SIXPENNY" FOR HOLIDAY READING.

"I can only hope that Mr. Hugh Conway will soon be good enough to write another story. A better one of its kind than 'Called Back' however, neither he nor anyone else could write."

That is what the critic wrote nearly thirty years ago of Hugh Conway, the author of "Called Back," a story unsurpassed in the annals of fiction. Wilkie Collins, indeed, never penned a more enthralling romance. There is hardly any language into which "Called Back" has not been translated, and the fact that the story is now included in the Newnes' series of Sixpenny Copyright Novels has been welcomed by all lovers of the best fiction.

The history of "Called Back"—how it was written on the spur of the moment, how at first the public took little notice of it, but ultimately purchased hundreds of thousands of copies of the story, furnishes one of the romances of literature.

FROM SHIP TO AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE.

Conway—his real name was Frederick John Fargus, he having adopted his pseudonym from the school frigate *Conway*, stationed in the Mersey, which he entered when he was thirteen years of age for the purpose of training for a seafaring life—began his literary career by writing clever newspaper verse and occasional tales, after forsaking the sea for an auctioneer's office in Bristol, his native town. Ultimately his writing attracted the attention of the late Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, the well-known publisher of Bristol, who was endeavouring to establish a Bristol Christmas Annual. His two ventures in previous years had not been very successful. Still, believing there was an opening for such a work, Mr. Arrowsmith approached "Hugh Conway"—whose first experience in story telling had appeared in the Bristol Christmas Annual, "Thirteen at Dinner, and What Came of It," under the title of "The Daughter of the Stars"—with the view of a third venture.

At first it seemed as though negotiations could not be carried through, but in the end "Hugh Conway," when writing upon another matter, added to his letter, dated January 26th, 1883, a postscript of which the following is an extract:—

SOLD FOR £80.

"If you have not settled your annual for next year, I will write it for . . . £80, and give you whole copyright."

The offer was promptly accepted, but the result was not altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as at the end of three months, out of an edition of 6,000 there remained about 3,000 unsold. But, believing in the merits of the book, the publisher still looked for a fairly good sale.

"Hugh Conway" had unlimited faith as to the ultimate success of "Called Back," so much so, indeed, that early in January of 1884, whilst the book was still a drug in the market, he tried in vain to buy back the copyright.

Then a copy of the annual fell into the hands of the critic whose words are quoted at the beginning of this article. The criticism was published in 'Truth,' and the result was that there was a brisk demand for "Called Back." Orders flowed in to such an extent that at first it was impossible to keep pace with the demand, and several months were occupied in printing the large editions necessary to supply the requirements of the public. Up to the present time there have been printed and sold no fewer than 370,000 copies. This number refers to Great Britain and the Colonies alone, and does not include the enormous number of editions in the United States, where it is well known the sale was much greater than in Great Britain.

It might be mentioned that, although he had purchased the entire copyright of the book for £80, the late Mr. Arrowsmith generously entered into a fresh arrangement with the author, and for a number of years paid a royalty on every copy sold. If you have not read "Called Back," you should get it in the Newnes' Sixpenny Series without delay.

FONDANT MAKING.

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE SWEETS

Fondant is the foundation of many bonbons, and when the making of this is once mastered an endless variety of sweets may be manufactured. Make the fondant the day before it is wanted. Ingredients—1lb. of best granulated sugar, half pint of cold water, half teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Method—Put the sugar and water into a pan, stir gently over the fire until the sugar is dissolved, and then add the cream of tartar. Allow it to boil rapidly for ten minutes without stirring. Drop a little of the syrup into cold water, and if it forms a soft creamy ball which does not stick to the fingers when rolled between them it will be boiled sufficiently. If not quite firm enough boil a little longer. If it is too hard, add a little water boil up and test it again. When of the right consistency draw the pan to the side of the stove and let the mixture become lukewarm; then stir it until it is white and dry at the edges. Take it out of the pan, put it on a board and knead it until soft and creamy. It must be kneaded exactly like dough. If covered with a damp cloth this will keep perfectly for some days, and may be flavoured with any kind of essence preferred. It may also be coloured pink with a little carmine or yellow with a few drops of saffron.

"When I was shipwrecked in South America," said Captain Bowspript, "I came across a tribe of wild women who had no tongues."

"Mercy!" cried one of his listeners of the fair sex. "How could they talk?"

"They couldn't," snapped the old salt. "That's what made 'em wild."

HOW LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONS PLAY.

STYLES AND METHODS.

The Tennis Championship meeting at Wimbledon this year has been a great international gathering. Every lawn-tennis playing country in the world has been not only represented, but represented by its chosen players. The sole exception has been France, whose players, owing to a trifling and temporary misunderstanding with the English authorities, refrained from competing.

Never in the thirty-seven years of the championships have so many giants of the game been seen together on the All-England courts.

The occasion has afforded a most interesting study in styles, strokes, methods, national characteristics, temperaments, demeanour in court, dress, and many other things.

A HURRICANE PLAYER.

The biggest draw in the championships has undoubtedly been M. E. McLoughlin, the young American champion. He is only twenty-three, a mere slip of a youth beside such English veterans as A. W. Gore, Roper Barrett, and C. P. Dixon, each of whom is round about the forty years-mark; indeed, Gore is considerably beyond it.

McLoughlin is a hurricane player. His service is possibly the most fearsome ever hit down a tennis court. He twist himself into a knot, then out shoots his raket, his body straightens, and the ball flies as though from a catapult.

On touching the ground the ball careers up higher than the opposing player's head and kicks away with a break of several yards. Then his smash is the severest ever seen by the writer—and he has seen all the best players of the last twenty years. A really hard smash by McLaughlin will often bound thirty feet into the air after touching the ground and alight on the roof of the grand stand.

A curious little mannerism this player has in common with many of his compatriots is a slow and mournful shake of the head after a bad shot or poor tactics.

McLoughlin is less steady than our English champions, but more brilliant. Like most Americans, he has the handle of his racket bound round with adhesive surgical whipping, with the object of giving a better grip.

If you could not tell an American by his play, you would tell him by his dress. His sleeves are usually cut off just above the elbow, while he wears tennis boots which lace right down to the toe. On wet courts he wears a sort of black running boots with long spikes known as steel points.

Another American champion seen at Wimbledon is H. H. Hackett, whose fame is as a doubles player. He is much quieter in his methods than most Americans. This player operates in glasses, and in order to keep the perspiration from dimming these, ties a hankerchief round his forehead. Spectators, who do not know the object of this headgear, hazard all sorts of amusing guesses about it.

The quiet demeanour of these two American champions in court is remarked by everyone.

WILDING THE GIANT.

A. F. Wilding is such a multi-champion that it is difficult to know to what country he should be assigned. He was born and bred in New Zealand finished his education at Cambridge; and played for Australasia in the Davis cup contest. His tennis has really been learned in England. But Australia claims him as her own.

In stature and build Wilding is something of a giant. All his strokes are strong ones. He has a distinctive whip-up drive, in which the arm action is that of bowling a hoop. He employs the modern service known as "American," which breaks the same way as an off break at cricket. Now and then he employs the "reverse American"—the leg break of cricket.

Being a non-smoker, a most abstemious person, and a believer, in lots of practice, Wilding is for important occasions always fit in wind and limb. Several championships he has won, because he lasted better than his opponent.

Other Australians seen at Wimbledon are H. M. Rice, A. B. Jones, and S. N. Doust. The first named is a left-hander, a regular midget, who affects the old-world costume of knee-breeches and black stockings. Rice is one of the players whom it is not safe to play at the net. He is a perfect genius at passing a net player by means of a curious flick shot, made very quickly with wrist and forearm. He is a New South Wales champion.

A curious fact about most Australians including Rice and Doust, is that they use the same side of the racket for both fore and back-hand strokes. English players, on the other hand, use for the forehand the side of the racket known as "smooth," and for the back-hand the side known as "rough."

SOUTH AFRICAN WRIST STROKES.

Trained on hard courts, either mud, or gravel, the South African champions have developed strokes suited to such surfaces. Most of them employ a heavily cut wrist stroke where an Englishman uses a full-arm horizontal drive. This cut stroke is of little value on English grass courts, which accounts partly for the South Africans not having done better at Wimbledon. One of them, Le Sueur, champion of the Transvaal has about the biggest break service ever seen. For this he holds his racket very low down, almost on the splice. So heavily cut is the ball that as it crosses the net its shape is anything but round. An English player, A. D. Prebble, used to employ a break service of this kind, but had to give it up, as the tremendous friction broke the stringe of his racket. In his case the ball as it crossed the net was obsolutely egg-shaped.

The South African champions are not up to the standard of the other countries.

There is nothing very distinctive about the Canadians. They seen to be a blend of American and English. Schwengers, their champion, plays a good all-round game, with the now familiar break service. But neither he nor his compatriots seen in the championships, have the touch and finish of the best English exponents.

For style and grace pride of place must be given to the German champion. They have a genius for the game and a grace of body all their own. Every shot they make is full-blooded. They play at high pressure the whole time. They are as aggressive as the Americans. Spectators love watching them play, especially F. W. Rahe and H. Kleinschroth in a doubles match.

WELL-GROOMED GERMANS.

These two young Germans, doubles champions of their country, are a picture of elegance both as to their game and their garments. Attired in spotless duck trousers and everything else to match, they are the best-groomed players on the courts. The fair maids of Wimbledon cast many adoring glances the way of these spick-and-span, good-looking Teutons. Prince Karl of Prussia though not yet a national champion, is a tennis enthusiast, who plays much in the company of Rahe and Kleinschroth, and competed at Wimbledon.

O. Kreuzer, another German champion, is a left-hander. He is quieter than his compatriots, being more on the lines of the orthodox English.

Of the English champions, A. W. Gore, though small of stature, is a mighty smiter, the Jessp of lawn-tennis. He is a famed fighter of grim, uphill fights. The long jaw and square chin betoken the man. When he thrusts these out in the menacing fashion so characteristic of him, it bodes no good for his opponent.

Roper Barrett is a player apart. Others win by force, by the merit of their strokes; he wins by strategy. He is the most cunning and accurate player who ever held a racket. He is a dumpy little man to look at, but yet amazingly active. If he cannot win one way he will win another. He has a thousand tricks up his sleeve for outwitting his opponents. He played McLoughlin the other day, and lost to him only at the end of five sets. The crowd like him for his diabolic cleverness and for the cheeriness of his demeanour.

J. C. Parke, the Irishman, is quite another kind of champion. A born athlete, he played three-quarter back for Ireland at Rugby football, and is as hard as iron, as quick of foot as a polo pony, and always trained to the hour. He is famed for his terrific drive, ane more latterly for his clever stop-volleys.

C. P. Dixon, brother of J. A. Dixon, a former captain of Notts cricket eleven, is one of the most naturally-gifted tennis players of the day. His are mostly wrist shots. He invariably outwits any Continental player he may meet—on grass.

LADY CHAMPIONS.

What of the lady champions? A host of them have been playing at Wimbledon—Mrs. Larcombe, Mrs. Sterry, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, Frl. Rieck, to name a few. The last-named is lady champion of Germany. She is a very little lady with very big strokes. On grass she is not yet the equal of her English sisters, all of whom have more control over the ball, a finer touch and better tactics.

A word about the courts on which these champions have been playing. Wimbledon boasts ten courts, the most perfect in the world. The one on which the principal matches are played is known as Centre Court. This court is entirely circled by grand stands and an inner ring of seats on a level with the court. Between six and eight thousand spectators can watch the play in this court. A wonderful fact about it is that in all weathers it is dry, owing to a "tarpaulin jacket" which an army of ball boys and groundsmen pull over it at the first sign of rain.

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Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
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SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay

A NURSERY ON THE SANDS.

BY BASIL CLARKE.

They were just like other children, round, and bonny, and wide-eyed. Yet each, I noticed, had a little ticket pinned on the back of his pinafore. Some, too, had a thin scarlet ribbon tied round an arm. They were the "left luggage children."

The "left luggage office" is in this case a series of buildings in a large playground of dry sand near the sea—all enclosed by a wicker fence. It is at Southport, and it has been provided specially for the children of holiday-makers.

This is how it came about. One day 100,000 miners came to the town on a picnic. They brought their wives and their little folk as usual, and, as usual, the little folk, who had got up in the "small hours," were soon tired out. For what with early rising, the adventures of train journeys, trampings with mother along the promenade, and much digging on the sands, little legs soon give out at Southport, and eyes close even though the sun is still far from being in the sea.

And a good kind Southport soul, looking through her window on this day, saw mothers with tired children in their arms, with other tired children tugging at their skirts, with more tired children trailing unwillingly behind—innumerable mothers, themselves tired, with innumerable children of all ages in all stages of tiredness. And being a motherly soul (besides being the Mayoress of Southport, Miss Willett is her name) she said, "Why should not Southport's tired little holiday folk have a place to rest? Why should not these tired mothers have a moment's respite from their mothering?" So she hit on the happy idea of the "left luggage office for little folk," and, what is more, worked till her scheme was carried out. Now the Southport Sands Nursery is full-grown—a unique institution without a rival among the watering-places.

Join in the small queue of mothers with children by the entrance and you will see how the place works. There is a turnstile to go through, and by it sits the lady receiver. She has a check-book full of numbered tickets printed in triplicate. Child's name, mother's name, home address are entered up. The receiver keeps the counterfoil, the mother receives one check, the other is pinned (with a "safety pin") on the child's back—where inquisitive little fingers are least likely to reach it. Details as to meal times, sleep times, and other minutiæ of mothering are also taken and faithfully posted up on the infant's back. If the child is left for a whole day, a red band is tied round his arm. And then he is turned over to the care of the paid nurses and the amateur nurses who go to the make-up of a staff that is super-expert in the deft art of mothering. The real mother goes away to see Southport, to promenade with "her man," to have, for once in a way, a mother's real holiday by the sea.

And the children, how do they fare? I watched one to see. She was "Ada," so her label said, and she came from Wigan. She stood within the turnstile, and as she looked wistfully after her departing mother she became very downcast. A finger went into her mouth, a tear went into her eye, and as her mother gave a final wave of the hand wee Ada seemed likely to burst with grief. And then a jolly-looking nurse in a print dress did a wily thing. Without a word she turned little Ada gently round by the shoulders so that her gaze went towards a door of the receiving-room that looked out on the sand playground. And through that door Ada saw one of her child-dreams come true. For before her were rocking-horses and swings, dolls' houses and boxes of bricks, spades and buckets, teddy bears and fat elephants, dolls and golliwogs, go-carts and dolls' cradles, desks to sit at to play "shop," and tea things and trays to play "afternoon tea." And besides all these things and endless other toys, there were a score or more little boys and girls no bigger than herself all busy making sand castles, pies, plum-puddings, forts, tunnels, and earthworks innumerable. They were laughing and "larking" and rolling in the sand as though no mother had ever waved good-bye to them. "Come, Ada," said the jolly-faced nurse, who had been quietly reading the back-ticket. And the child, feeling sure, no doubt, that anyone who could call her "Ada" must be a friend, let herself be led by easy stages right into the heart of these joyous goings-on.

A moment later I saw her nursing an elephant and a golliwog in the same embrace. Then she made them both sit up in little holes of sand to give them "afternoon tea" from some microscopic china of bright sea blue. And the nurse chided them appropriately when they would not sit upright. Later Ada tried a rocking-horse ride, also a hammock swing, also did she execute deft confectionery with a bucket and spade. And I left her engrossed in the greatest joy of maiden childhood—that of rocking a real baby to sleep.

But I have forgotten the real babies. There was a gorgeous assortment, a wooden shelter, packed full of them; fat babies, pink babies, boy babies in hats, girl babies in bonnets (that is the great distinction, I am told), and all of them were in one or other of three states: (a) that of being fed from a bottle; (b) that of being "got to sleep"; and (c) sleep. Here the nursing staff was very strong. Of the sixty voluntary workers at the nursery, all friends of Miss Willett, so many come on duty each day by rota. And the young baby department finds them most work. The back ticket is, in the case of these young babies, pinned on the chest; "this side up," so to speak. It must be studied carefully. It tells how and when the child must be fed, and whether the mother will come back to feed it or whether the nursery kitchen must supply a bottle. (The kitchen, by the way, is as spotless and trim as a hospital's.) The nurses in the sleep department must be experts in the art of getting a child to sleep.

And 15,782 children have played their games and dreamed their dreams in the Southport Sands Nursery in the five years it has been established. The place's expenditure is less than £200 a year—thanks to the kindness of many givers of toys and many voluntary nurses. The revenue from the small charges paid by mothers amounts to only about £40 a season, but the little sums that thankful mothers have dropped of their own free will into the collecting-box have been far more than this. More children come to the nursery every year. Working mothers who cannot afford a nurse-girl have said that the nursery has been responsible for the only real holiday they have ever known since they were mothers. And when they have returned after such a day of unique freedom to find their kiddies jolly and well and even unwilling to leave the playground mothers' hearts have been very full.

Picture postcards of the nursery are another great source of revenue. Seventy-five pounds was made from the sale of them last year. Southport residents and other friends make good the remaining few pounds deficiency on the year's working.

The nursery buildings—kitchens, toy-room, cot-room, matron's room, shelters and so on—are of timber. The money for them was lent by the corporation, who are being repaid by yearly instalments. There is no rent to pay on the sands.

Thus the chief expenditure on the nursery is not so much in money as in sympathy, interest, and work on the part of the kindly ladies who run it. Here the expenditure is big and generous.

TWO RUSSIAN STARS.

A CHAT WITH MME. KARSAVINA AND MME. PILTZ.

The life of a prima ballerina with its practising and rehearsals is a hard one, full of duties which have to dovetail into each other. Mme. Karsavina was therefore somewhat difficult to find, but when found proved the most charming and youthful of premieres danseuses, just twenty-five years old only, and already she has had an experience of eight years at the Theatre Imperial Marie of St. Petersburg. She was allowed to leave the Ecole Imperiale of St. Petersburg when only seventeen years old, a year earlier than the ordinary pupil, because she knew all there was to be learnt there, especially in dancing.

LUCKY SHOES.

Only a few weeks ago Mme. Karsavina received a fresh distinction from the Court of Russia, the "grande medaille d'or," which is a great honour. Distinction after distinction has been her lot since, when nine years of age, she entered the Imperial school. The daughter of a dancer, she doubtless inherited her incomparable grace from her father, who was a distinguished follower of the art. There is nothing Mme. Karsavina leaves to chance, she arranges her own dancing shoes, glues the sole in just before use, and prefers the shoes to have been used a little to produce her best effects. "They are noisy when quite new," she told a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative, and it is astonishing what ugly square shoes they look until Mme. Karsavina slips into them and imbues them with grace.

PARTIALITY FOR LONDON.

Londoners have shown such great enthusiasm for the Russian ballet that it would be extraordinary if Mme. Karsavina did not appreciate it. She is delighted with the good manners of English audiences. "There is no talking, no diversion of attention from the stage through noises, and only an artist can gratefully appreciate this," she says. Mme. Karsavina suffers from an attack of nerves every time she appears on the stage. Of course it wears off quickly, but in no other town does she find her equilibrium so quickly as in London. The lovely tributes of flowers she receives whenever she dances also encourage her to do her best.

THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

Dancing in St. Petersburg is much harder work for Mme. Karsavina than when she is on tour. She appears there twice weekly in the Theatre Imperial Marie, and each time a long ballet is performed, the work is heavy and the strain great. Mme Karsavina was married five years ago to a gentleman in the Russian Ministry of Finance, who gladly allows her to find happiness in the art she loves and adorns. She is convinced that dancing is the one thing to keep one young, it certainly keeps one supple, and if this is so, away with medicine, and let us all find youth to our heart's content in the terpsichorean art.

SERIOUS WORK.

Another pupil of the Ecole Imperiale is Mlle. Piltz, who is only just twenty-one years of age. For three years after leaving this school she danced at the Theatre Imperial Marie, and for one year now she has joined M. de Dioughilew's organization, travelling with him from capital to capital. Extremely gay and lively, Mlle. Piltz was just going to perform for the first time in "Le Sacre du Printemps" when seen by our representative, and was garbed in an exceedingly becoming dress of early Russian times. Mlle. Piltz, who was born in Poland, is also a very hard worker, and takes her profession seriously. The Russian Ballet is going to Buenos Ayres after the season here is ended, and while travelling hard practising will be done even on board ship, as no ballet dancer who wishes to excel can do so without rigorous training and practice.

"JACK ROBINSON."

Few people who use the phrase are aware that "Jack Robinson" was a real person.

As a politician John Robinson was a great favourite with George III. His political career was along one, for he was a member for Harwich during twenty-six years, being on one occasion bitterly attacked by Sheridan who, denouncing bribery and its instigators, replied to the cries of "Name, name," by pointing to Robinson on the Treasury Bench, exclaiming at the same time:—

"Yes, I could name him as soon as I could say Jack Robinson." And thus originated the saying still current.

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FAMILY AGGRANDISEMENT.

THE WAY IN WHICH MONEY WAS GAINED.

Here are three interesting comments on that melodrama on which the jury rang down the curtain in twelve minutes, and which concerns Lady Sackville, Sir John Scott, and Knole House.

A MELODRAMA OF MONEY.

The historian a hundred years hence, says the *Nation*, "trying to understand the meaning and development of the strikes of the last few weeks affecting thousands of people will find that the newspapers of the time are given up almost entirely to a law suit affecting a small handfull of persons, not particularly interesting or attractive in themselves, whose circumstances happened to distinguish them from the common lot of their fellows."

"There are many 'stout, nice men' like Sir John Scott; his sisters meet us every day. Lady Sackville herself, that more piquant character, will disappoint those who were looking for a Becky Sharp in real life. But their adventures—and even these are intrinsically unexciting—have been followed with eager interest and partisanship by the whole world.

OTHER PEOPLE'S WORLDS.

"Most of us think, a pathetic kind of way, that other people inhabit a very interesting world. It is only we ourselves who have fallen on dull country. So thousands of people read eagerly about the Scott-Sackville world, expecting to find the romance and excitement that they miss in their own. To some minds, no doubt, there is a certain satisfaction in moving easily with the actors among millions of money and other treasures in the atmosphere of luxury; but, expect for this, there is not very much to be got out of the picture. Certainly, there is nothing to encourage the belief that this other world is wildly happy or wildly exciting. Human nature is not startlingly different. Sir John Scott found Lady Sackville more interesting than his sisters. That has happened before, and it will happen again.

HOW MONEY PASSES.

"If we trace the history of the money that was at stake to only a couple of generations, we have an excellent illustration of the accidental and capricious way in which wealth passes from hand to hand. Lord Hertford leaves his money to Sir Richard Wallace, Sir John Scott happens to become Sir Richard Wallace's private secretary, so the money passes to Sir John Scott. He happens to form a friendship with Lady Sackville, and now the money passes to her.

"Lady Sackville's story disappoints those who looked for some splendid drama with villains and conspiracies. But it reveals a world of which it can safely be said that we might appropriate for public use a good deal more of the money that it spends without running any risk of nipping industry in the bud."

LADY SACKVILLE'S FORMULA.

"The verdict in the Scott will cass," says the *Saturday Review*, involves no moral judgment at all on the conduct of the actors in that long unedifying struggle for the mind, body, and estate of Sir John Scott. Everyone is entitled to his own opinion as to this.

"Lady Sackville discovered a formula which justified in her eyes her quite deliberate intention of diverting Sir John Scott's money from the family. It was not for herself, but for the sake of Knole, the splendid place which was a repository of precious objects of art threatened with displacement, the place itself falling into neglect for want of the ready money of which Sir John had a superfluity. The formula must have been consoling to Lady Sackville on the many unpleasant situations with the Scott family that her love and zeal for Knole led her into. For some of the gifts which she accepted from Sir John this impersonal abstract love for Knole can hardly be assigned. But, on the whole, the nation is under some obligation to Lady Sackville for the very great inconveniences, troubles, and worries and disgusts she must have endured for twelve weary years to obtain Sir John's treasures for Knole.

A MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILY.

"Lady Sackville was remarkably frank in acting on the view that it mattered very little what the Scott family lost, provided it came to Knole. This middle-class family to whom wealth had come by so extraordinary a stroke of luck was clearly sent by Providence to clear off the mortgages on Knole. It was not an unusual or unnatural view in such a woman that the Scotts were almost negligible in the framework of society. Probably she had succeeded in producing that impression on Sir John during his lifetime. No one can say that either the object or the means used were improper in a legal sense. The sphere of influence of women in influencing the dispositions of testators is one in which it is easier for women to operate successfully than for men.

"Lady Sackville was a devotee to the mission of family aggrandisement, and to show an easy disregard for the rights of any other family in claiming those of her own has always been considered a womanly characteristic and privilege. Lady Sackville availed herself of it very liberally, but how can a sex privilege be attacked in an action at law?

"Lady Sackville certainly made sacrifices of her aristocratic superiority to middle-class families and perhaps that is her individual concern. But she has saved Knole. It is the only pleasant reflection on the whole case," concludes the "Saturday Review."

THE SCRAMBLE FOR WEALTH.

"The 'Romance of a Million,' of which the newspapers were so full, is the sort of romance we can very well afford to do without," says the "New Statesman." The "raison d'etre" of the action was as unsatisfactory as its details were nauseating. The spectacle of a number of thoroughly well to-do and otherwise respectable people, who would probably consider it beneath their dignity to squabble over the price of a cab or a dinner, sacrificing that dignity in public for the sake of a dead man's money is, to say the least of it not edifying. Were we not all so accustomed to such things, we should be revolted.

"It is, of course, merely another illustration of the incompatibility of the present unhealthy scramble for wealth with either integrity or good manners. Even if the possession of great fortunes by a few did not mean the impoverishment of the many, considerations of public decency would demand the prevention of the passing on of such fortunes by will at death. Lord Selborne is reported to have said last week that great wealth is generally possessed by men of force and character. The Scott case provided for this *obiter dictum* precisely the right commentary."

NEW INDIAN PROPOSALS.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT ON THE BUDGET.

A SECRETARY FOR NATIVE STATES.

ARMY EXPENDITURE NOT TO BE REDUCED.

RECONSIDERATION OF STATE BANK.

Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State, made an important and comprehensive speech in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget. The following are the salient points of his statement :—

Having mentioned the value to him of his visit to India, he said there was no intention to abolish the Council of India or to reduce its statutory powers.

The proposal of a State bank was now to be re-considered.

There was no chance of any reduction of expenditure on the Army in India.

The new flying-school was for the present to be experimental only, and would not provide tuition for beginners.

He referred to progress in the administration of the Native States, and announced the appointment of a secretary for the affairs of Native States, to be known as Political Secretary, and to relieve the Foreign Department.

Periodical conferences of Indian Princes would be held at Simla and Delhi.

Regarding the relations of Hindus and Mahomedans, he expressed confidence in the future.

He described the introduction of the residential system for universities as "a most important chapter in the higher education of India," and paid a tribute to private enterprise, especially that of missionaries.

The Government, he said, was trying to devise means for a closer relationship between the people and the administration in Bengal.

The criminal condition of Bengal must be remedied by the development of industry and improvement of education so as to enable young Bengalis to earn a living by practical pursuits.

He dwelt on the splendid work of the great majority of the police, and said the Government could not see their way to abolish the record of confessions before trial.

He enumerated certain proposed reforms for the protection of accused persons.

Referring to the Delhi outrage, he said there was no reason to think the arrangements for guarding against this mad crime were not thoroughly adequate.

India abhorred the crime and on account of it there was no question of the withdrawal of rights already granted.

Regarding the Public Services Commission, he said it was impossible to continue to govern India well with dissatisfied public servants.

The Civil Service had three grievances needing redress : (1) pay ; (2) complexity of system and over-work ; (3) lack of confidence in its officers.

Indigenous voluntary agencies must be found to conduct much detailed work.

District officers could not delegate detailed affairs, while constant inquiries were being made from the House of Commons downwards.

During the debate several members, including Mr. Bonar Law, condemned the treatment of Sir John Hewett.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Introducing the Indian Budget in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu referred to his visit to India. He said : "I am convinced that I did right in going to see something of the country and people with whose welfare I am concerned. I am here to express only the views of the Government, but from day to day I have the opportunity of bringing to bear upon my daily work information given me in India, and it was not for the purpose of making speeches but for the purpose of helping me in my administrative work at Home that I went out. I can only say that it is impossible to forget the cordial assistance given me by British and Indian officials and non-officials in my eager desire to find out what we could do to help them. I do not propose to relax my efforts to prove my gratitude by helping to bring about many schemes advocated to me abroad.

INDIA OFFICE CHANGES.

Mr. Montagu referred to the proposal for the reorganisation of the India Office. No intention existed to abolish the Council of India, nor to curtail any of its statutory powers whatever in its exact legal shape. One unalterable factor in it was the presence of two Indian members in the Council. The whole scheme was one of domestic reform, such as any other Minister could introduce with a stroke of the pen. But in the case of the India Office, where the organisation was in the minutest detail statutorily prescribed, it could only be effected by Act of Parliament.

"We have," he said, "the dual aim to speed up and to simplify the slow and complicated procedure of the Office, and to make the expert advice which the Secretary of State derives from the Council more up-to-date. Under the existing statutes a member of the Council may, at the end of his time, have been twelve years from India. We propose to reduce it to seven."

Considering that this debate was ordinarily the only opportunity in the year for a full discussion of Indian affairs, Mr. Montagu proposed to introduce an innovation and say little about finance, but would devote the time to the discussion of matters of general public interest.

A STATE BANK.

Mr. Montagu referred to the extraordinary resources of India. He emphasised the increase in educational expenditure and sanitation. "The appointment," he said, "of the Financial Commission, presided over by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, to explore our system of finance postpones the necessity for further defence of our financial organization. One thing, however, I might mention. From time to time proposals have been put forward, and I think, in theory at least, they have found acceptance both here and in India, for the institution of a State Bank. Such a bank would relieve the India Office of an extremely large amount of financial work and would perhaps find the solution of many difficulties. Lord Crewe is of the opinion that the time is now come for the reconsideration of the proposal for the establishment of a bank, which could act as a custodian for a large part of the Government balances, manage paper currency, and participate in the sale of drafts on India. The subject was discussed in a memorandum prepared by Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Assistant Under-Secretary-India Office, and Lord Crewe, without committing himself in any way on the subject, directed Mr. Abrahams to present the memorandum for the consideration of the Royal Commission, within whose terms of reference the matter clearly comes.

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

"With regard to the general administration, I would first like to say a word about the Army. The Nicholson Committee's report is confidential and has not been published. I believe, however, that it will lead to improvements in the Army in India, but in order to dispose of all hopes on the one hand and all fears on the other, I state this: the general conclusion of the Committee proved undeniably that although we may get a better army for the money we now spend, and although we may possibly be able to improve our existing defences without further expense, there is no chance of any reduction of expenditure, either on the British army in India or on the Indian Army.

FLYING SCHOOLS.

"A most interesting feature of army expenditure for the current year is the formation of a Central Flying School. Although it is superficially a fact that the weather in India is comparatively predictable, and seems to remove the difficulties inherent in our changeable climate, still experts say that the extremes of heat and cold and differences of radiation over the cultivated and desert areas create new difficulties. Therefore we propose to start the school on a most modest basis, and to confine our work, firstly, to experiment, and not to include tuition for beginners. We shall commence with four officers and six aeroplanes. The school will be located at Sitapur, where there are a large number of unused Government buildings. The expenditure for the current year is estimated at £20,000 sterling."

FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Mr. Montagu said he had very little to say on foreign affairs. He referred to the Khost and Tochi disturbances, in which we received once more, evidence of the success of Sir George Roos-Keppel and his officers. Sir George Roos-Keppel had been not only successful in keeping the borderland tranquil, but had made great educational progress in his Province.

Mr. Montagu then dealt with Tibet repeating Lord Morley's recent statement. He also alluded to the sojourn of the Central India Horse at Shiraz, and Sir Edward Grey's congratulations upon the behaviour of Captain Douglas and his regiment in trying circumstances.

NATIVE STATES.

Referring to the Native States, he said: "They and their rulers loom large in Indian affairs and will loom larger in the future. They are not merely places to be visited by tourists to see fine buildings, study ancient customs, and indulge in sport. Those visiting them can gain many an opportunity for political speculation and instruction by observing the widely divergent, political, social, racial and geographical conditions. However marked is the influence of Western education and travel in India generally, nowhere is it more marked than in Native States, where the rulers more and more watch international and Imperial politics and vie with one another in improving the condition of their administrations and their reputation for efficient government. Consequently, the last twenty years has witnessed a striking progress and development in the Native States. This advance entails more advanced methods in our treatment of those of their affairs with which we are concerned."

NEW GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARYSHIP.

"The Foreign Secretary is already overburdened with the ever-widening and increasingly difficult, complicated and delicate sphere of operations in foreign affairs on all the borders of India, and it is quite impossible for any one man simultaneously to cope satisfactorily with all the problems of Native States' administration."

The Government of India therefore, had now proposed, and Lord Crewe was considering the proposal, that a separate Secretary should be appointed for the affairs of the Native States, with the title of "Political Secretary," having all the rights and privileges of a Secretary to the Government, and having for his department that branch of the Foreign Office, which deals with internal affairs.

CONFERENCES FOR PRINCES.

"The change," explained Mr. Montagu, "can be effected at little cost, and will, I am sure, be acceptable to the chiefs, as tending to quicken the discharge of business and the more thorough and more personal representation of their problems to the Viceroy. It will also help to lighten the burdens of residents and political officers, which have become heavier with the advance of the States and in getting for them a readier response to their references to headquarters. Moreover, conferences to be held from time to time at Delhi and Simla, to which the ruling Princes will be invited, will give them opportunities for meeting one another and discussing alterations in custom, practice, and rule ; and the success which attended the conference at Delhi on education in the States shows what can be accomplished in this direction.

"With regard to the rest of the administration, I think we have at present three problems, first, concerning relations between the religious races in India; second, connected with the maintenance of law and order; and third with the service questions, with which the Public Services Commission is dealing."

HINDUS AND MOSLEMS.

With regard to the first question, Mr. Montagu alluded to the relations between Mahomedans and Hindus. He said:" I am confident in the future. I believe that all races in India will realise that the Government of India desires harmony, *Divide et Impera*, one of the most dangerous of all maxims is not written on our text-book of statesmanship. I believe most firmly that, if the Mahomedan and Hindu leaders could meet and settle divergent questions, they would find the ready co-operation of the Government of India.

CAUSES OF TROUBLE.

"I found in India, that one of the outstanding causes of trouble was the problem of the special representation of Mahomedans ; another was the securing for the relatively backward Mahomedan youth a substantial share of Government offices. On the first question, I believe it is recognised that the Government must await agreement between the two parties. We are committed to the principle of special representation. The leaders of the Hindu community understand this, and if the Mahomedans acceded to the request of the Hindus for special representation, too, an agreement is feasible which would satisfy all parties and lead to the revision of the electoral rules.

"While Hinduism is self-contained, the Indian Mussulmans feel a peculiar concern in the fortunes of Islam generally. I feel confident that notwithstanding the neutrality of Great Britain, those interested in India sympathise with the fact that the Mussulmans of India are deeply moved by the fortunes of their co-religionists in Persia, the Balkans, and North Africa, but meanwhile, educated Mussulmans realise the contrast between the present state of Islam and the times of the Moors in Spain and of Akbar in India. They realise that they have too long neglected the educational opportunities the Government has offered them. The fact that some of the most eminent Mussulmans occupy high places in India must convince them that there is no discrimination against Islam.

"All educated Indians must recognise that it would be disastrous if divisions of population, due to religious and historical causes were to coincide permanently with a difference of intellectual level, and if the important Mussulman community were allowed to remain outside the influences of the forces moulding the India of the future. We may say then that the arrangements which the local Governments can make for the encouragement of Mussulman pupils in scholarships and special courses, will be welcomed by the best elements in other communities."

PROPOSED NEW UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Montagu referred to the proposed new university at Dacca and the opening of a most important chapter in the higher education of India with the residential system, which the Government contemplated as a model for the new universities in India. He paid a tribute to private enterprise in teaching in India, especially the splendid work of missionaries. He referred to Biscoe's School at Srinagar, the Anglo-Vedic Arya Samaj College at Lahore, the Christian College at Madras, the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel at Allahabad, St. Xavier's College in Bombay, and the Salvation Army work among criminal tribes. He emphasised the need for personal influence in teaching and the inadequacy of text-book cramming.

He alluded to the education resolution, and said ; "When we have contemplated a great central research institute in India for equipping Indian students for original work in Oriental philology, and have a great Oriental School in London, then we may hope that we have done something to remove the reproach that we lag far behind France and Germany in interest in Asiatic culture."

PROBLEMS OF BENGAL.

In Bengal, he continued, the permanent land settlement and absence of continuous land records resulted incidentally in the trem-

(Continued on page 12.)

TREATY OF PEACE.

SIGNATURE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

GREEKS & BULGARS AGREE AS TO FRONTIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUKHAREST, Aug. 8.

The Peace Conference has agreed to an armistice *sine die*, and has nominated delegates to draft a definitive Treaty of Peace, which, it is hoped, will be signed on Saturday.

The Greek and Bulgarian delegates have agreed regarding the frontier.

BULGARIA TO DEMOBILISE.

SOFIA, Aug. 8.

Bulgaria, in a Note to the Powers, informs them of her decision to demobilize immediately peace is signed, notwithstanding the danger of a Turkish invasion.

Bulgaria says she is convinced that the Powers will make Turkey respect the Treaty of London.

AUSTRIAN DISSATISFACTION.

Numerous articles have appeared in the Austrian Press insisting on the necessity for a revision of the Bukharest Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

An identical communication to the Porte, yesterday, reminded Turkey in the most categorical terms of the respect due to the Treaty of London, and declared at the same time that the Powers were prepared to consider, in the delimitation of the frontier, any conditions which the Porte might consider indispensable to the security of the frontier.

DIFFERENT VIEW IN OTHER CAPITALS.

While Austrian semi-official organs appear to regard the revision of the Bukharest Treaty as indispensable, even hinting that Austria will act alone if necessary, the newspapers in other European capitals, especially in Paris, are either lukewarm or directly deprecate a revision as tending to create fresh difficulties.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—"According to the *Times* account of the Balkan settlement, the new frontier, running south from the old Turco-Bulgarian frontier leaves Kotchana and Radowitch for Servia, Strumnitza for Bulgaria; and then, turning east, northward of a Lake Doiran, leaves for Greece. Salonika follows the railway to its crossing on the river Mesda, otherwise Karasu and then follows the river to the coast. Servia comes neither south nor east of Lake Doiran."

SERIOUS POSITION AT CANTON

HEAVY CASUALTIES AT THE EAST GATE.

CANTON, Aug 7.

The conditions here are serious, and an early reinforcement of the 25th Punjabis at Shameen is contemplated.

HONG KONG, Aug 8.

Two hundred men of the 25th Punjabis have gone to Shameen under Major Robinson and Captain Walker.

CANTON, Aug. 8.

Over five hundred casualties are reported in the fighting at the East Gate.

COL. CODY WIDELY MOURNED

ACCIDENT OCCURS ON HIS HUGE WATERPLANE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The death of Col. Cody is widely mourned. He was a great popular favourite. His passenger was Mr. W. B. Evans, of the Egyptian Civil Service.

Col. Cody's huge new waterplane had ascended to a great height and had descended to a lower level. Then, on re-ascending, it appeared to wobble, and collapsed. Some eye-witnesses thought they heard an explosion.

The accident was witnessed by a number of men of the Royal Flying Corps and two of Col. Cody's sons. Death was instantaneous.

An expert expressed the opinion that the engine was too heavy for the wings. Col. Cody had been giving a series of fiveguinea flights. A friend of Mr. Evans was the previous passenger.

Col. Seely has telegraphed to Mrs. Cody his condolences, deploring the loss of her husband's valuable service in aeronautics and referring to his mechanical genius and his courageous perseverance.

LONDON, Aug 8.

Mr. W. B. Evans, who was killed with Colonel Cody yesterday, was the well-known Worcestershire and Hampshire cricketer. He was captain of the Oxford University eleven in 1904.

STREET-FIGHTING IN TEHERAN.

GENDARMES WITH DIFFICULTY BEAT BAKHTIARIS.

TEHERAN, Aug 7.

Fighting took place in the streets here to-day between Bakhtiari tribesmen and gendarmes. Forty were killed and wounded on both sides.

The gendarmes were eventually successful.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Insurance Act Amendment Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons yesterday.

ROUND THE WORLD IN RECORD TIME.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The journalist, Mr. Mears, who started on an attempt to travel round the world in record time, has been successful. His journey lasted 32 days, 21 hours, and 35 minutes.

VIVISECTION.

VIGOROUS DEFENCE BY AN AMERICAN.

PREVENTION OF PLAGUE IN JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The feature of the meeting of the Medical Congress yesterday was the vigorous defence by an American delegate, Professor Cushings, of vivisection.

He contended that the experiments were solely in the pursuit of knowledge and had thrown a great light on many problems of medicine and surgery.

In the Tropical Diseases section, Dr. Kitasato (Japan) described the work in the prevention of plague in Japan. He said the results were unanimous in confirming the flea theory in the transmission of bubonic plague. The detection of the germ was most satisfactory by the guinea-pig test.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Mr. Asquith has announced the prorogation of Parliament, for the 15th or the 16th instant.

He said that, owing to the opposition which had been shown to it, it was impossible to proceed with the Sir Stuart Samuel Indemnity Bill this session.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

COUNTER-MOVE TO RECEIVE RECOGNITION.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The has *Times* received a telegram from President Huerta declaring that if Mr. Lind, who is to be sent on an unofficial mission as adviser to the American Embassy in Mexico, does not produce his credentials, accompanied by recognition of the present government of the Mexican Republic, his presence will not be acceptable in Mexico.

INACTIVITY IN SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell's circular says that business in silver was most limited this week, and that only small orders have been executed for China and India.

It would appear that Mexico has discontinued the coinage of dollars, adds the circular, shipments of silver thence to London having recommenced. Only a small amount goes to India this week. London stocks are not far short of four million sterling.

THE DEBIPUR COLLISION.

EXPRESS TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Alarming reports were current in Calcutta last night as to the death-roll in connection with the East-Indian Railway collision at Debipur, the number of killed being variously estimated from 20 to 200. Happily, however, these rumours were unfounded, for, as stated, only two men were killed and a number injured.

The express train, however, had a marvellous escape. The collision occurred in the middle of Debipur station. The goods train was moving into a siding when it was overtaken by the express. The goods guard saw that the disaster was inevitable and jumped from the brake van, saving himself. He called to the brakesman to do likewise, but the man hesitated and was fatally injured. Driver Whally had an eye knocked out and his skull was fractured. Traffic was greatly disorganised, but the breakdown gang set speedily to work, and by midnight on Thursday communication was restored. The English mails are understood to have gone through all right.

The line had scarcely been cleared, when the 18 down passenger train was derailed on the same spot, with the result that the up and down lines are again completely blocked.

LINE WASHED AWAY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The railway lines at Dhanbaid have been washed away by floods, and all through trains have had to be run through Gaya and Asansol.

OUTRAGE BY FANATICS.

POLICE ASSAULTED IN EASTERN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 8.

A Naraingunj correspondent wires that, on the receipt of information that several Mahomedan fanatics were inciting people to acts of lawlessness, the Sub-Inspector of Raipura, with several constables, went to arrest them. The fanatics and their followers resisted, and a severe fight ensued. Several of the police were badly injured. Twenty Mussalmans have been arrested.

NEW DELHI RAILWAYS.

It is understood, with regard to the railway accommodation at the new Delhi, that it will probably be found sufficient, in the first instance, to have merely a small station with a double track and a few sidings. Ground will, however, be taken up to admit of an expansion in the case of a development of the traffic. A diversion of the Agra-Delhi chord, so as to serve the new cantonments, will also be undertaken.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

VILLAGE WIPED OUT

SERIOUS DISASTER IN BURMA.

A THOUSAND PEOPLE LEFT HOMELESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 8.

The village of Seniione, which is about three miles above Myingyan, and which contained about three hundred houses, was completely wiped out by fire a few nights ago, leaving about a thousand people homeless.

CHARGE AGAINST RAILWAY OFFICER.

A STRIKE MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CUDDAPAH, August 8.

The charge made by Margam Iyer against Mr. Mercer, District Traffic Superintendent, M. and S. M. Railway, for house-breaking and hurt was resumed yesterday. Mr. Shamarow and Mr. Bewes appeared for the complainant, and Messrs. Osbourne and Sell for the accused.

Dr. Kuppusamy Mudaliar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who examined Margam Iyer gave evidence of finding five injuries on the complainant.

Arguments where then heard and a charge was framed under Section 456 and 323.

The complainant, Margam Iyer, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Osbourne, when he stated that he received a dismissal order telling him to quit the premises at 6 p. m. on the day of the occurrence.

The first witness for the defence was Assistant Surgeon Bashikarlu Naidu, who deposed that on the receipt of accused's wire he examined the complainant, and found four injuries on him. They were not self-inflicted.

Kandasamy Mudaliar, stationmaster, Tiruttani, stated that May 29 the complainant came to him and asked him to strike, stating that the station being the first single line station, if he struck work every other station would strike. On the witness's refusal the complainant snatched his green and red flags and threw them away.

Cross-examined witness stated that he did not report the incident to anybody until June 4. The flags were not absolutely required for duty.

Pidambara Mudaliar, station clerk at Vepugunta, stated that on the night of May 29 the complainant asked him to go on strike, put out the signal lamps and reverse the points. He complained to nobody till June 4. If the points were reserved, the signals would show danger and the train would be stopped.

H. Seethapathy stated that on May 29 the complainant asked him to strike, and on refusal went away.

Vihyalingham stated that, on May 30, the complainant asked him to strike and prevented him from giving "line clear." He gave "line clear" during the complainant's presence for another train.

Mr. Mills stated that on May 28, the complainant threatened to smash the Bombay mail and abused Mr. Greenall and Mr. Anderson, Agent and Traffic Manager, respectively, of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway. He considered it a bluff and did not take it seriously.

Krishnamachari said that Margam Iyer refused to give "line clear" from Kodur to Settigunta on the 27th and so he stopped the trains at Kodur. The complainant went to Kodur in the night and assaulted him.

Mr. Rufus, who accompanied Mercer on the night of the occurrence, stated that he saw Mercer and the police going to Margam Iyer's house. He also saw the complainant and the accused who were shouting to each other. The complainant was abusing Mercer. Mercer gave the complainant three or four cuts with his stick, when the police interferred and took Margam Iyer to the station platform.

Kirkness, the last witness for the defence, stated that the Agent had ordered Margam Iyer to be reinstated under no circumstances.

Arguments were heard in the case, Mr. Bryant reserved judgment.

MOSLEM EMPLOYEES' REQUEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON Aug. 8.

Orders from the Government have been received by the Secretary of the Rangoon Moslem Association granting leave from 12-30 to 2 p.m. on Fridays to employees of the Government for their Juma prayers on the understanding that the time is made up by working extra hours later.

The Secretary of the Association has pointed out to the Government that the correct hours for prayer are from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and asked that the necessary alteration might be made in the orders just issued.

Yesterday in an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of the Association made an appeal for the same concession to be extended to Mahomedan pleaders, litigants and witnesses attending the Court, and His Honour was favourably disposed towards the request.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

At the High Court, to-day, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, Mr. Chuckerbutty applied on behalf of Mr. A. Rasul, barrister, for a rule on the Calcutta University to show cause why the petitioner should not be allowed to deliver his lectures on International Law till May 1914. The Senate appointed Mr. Rasul a University Lecturer in July 1912 for two years, but in May 1913, he received a letter from the Registrar informing him that the Government of India had refused to sanction his appointment.

His Lordship intimated that he would pass orders on Monday.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT OT NASIK.

INSPECTION OF C. M. S. SCHOOLS.

INTERESTING PRESENT TO HER EXCELLENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NASIK, Aug. 7.

To-day T. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon spent upwards of an hour in visits to various institutions at Sharanpur, the Indian Christian village near Nasik. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Major Greig, Mr. C. M. Baker, the Collector of Nasik, and Mrs. Baker and Mr. Phillips, District Superintendent of Police.

On their arrival they were welcomed by the Rev. C. W. Wootton and Mrs. Wootton and the Rev. T. J. Ison, in charge of the different departments, and by the Indian clergy, the Revs. D. K. Shinde and D. Dhivar.

The boys of the junior orphange and day school were drawn up in line to await their approach, their bright coats lending a touch of colour to the scene. The Governor and Lady Willingdon acknowledged their salute, and entered the Anglo-Vernacular School, where they listened with interest to singing and recitations in English and Marathi, and made enquiries as to the organisation and aims of the orphanages, schools, and industrial departments. It was the first mixed school which they had visited in India, and Their Excellencies seemed impressed with the intelligent looks of the children, and the reports of their prowess in athletics. In response to the Governor's enquiries, as to what class of boys was catered for, the following types were presented to him : a Brahman convert who had been cast out by his relatives, two sons of a Hindu priest converted to Christianity, a number of Mahars and Marathas, and a Christian of the third generation.

Passing through the main street of the Christian village, where Their Excellencies noticed the Widows' Home, they entered the printing press, and there witnessed the work in progress. They also went to the soda water factory and tasted aerated waters made in their presence.

AN APPRECIATIVE SOUVENIR.

A visit was next paid to the workshop, where Lady Willingdon was greatly delighted to receive a photograph of her English home, presented to her by one of the apprentices, in a frame carved by himself for the occasion.

Their Excellencies next expressed a wish to see the Mission Church, which they said reminded them very forcibly of a village church at Home.

Crossing the road, they came to the girls' school, where Mrs. Baker introduced Miss Heywood and Miss Alexander, the lady workers. Their Excellencies were welcomed by the elder girls who sang, in English, a song entitled "Children of the Empire."

Lady Willingdon and Mrs. Baker visited the prayer-room, dormitory and kitchen, and finally the day school. Her Excellency listened to a "Doll song" sung by the little ones, and also to an action song in Marathi by the elder children. The kindergarten room was an especial pleasure to Her Excellency. A hurried visit was paid to the needle-room, where Miss Bailey was in charge. Lady Willingdon expressed her admiration of the embroidery, etc., and graciously accepted some handkerchiefs worked for her by the girls.

On leaving, Their Excellencies passed through lines of girls and boys, the latter making the air resound with hearty British cheers.

MYSORE BUDGET.

EXPENDITURE TO EXCEED THREE CRORES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 8.

The Mysore budget for 1913-14, which has received His Highness the Maharaja's final sanction, show that, on the ordinary account, the revenue for the year is estimated at Rs. 240·17 lakhs, and the expenditure at Rs. 240·63 lakhs. This gives a nominal deficit of Rs. 46,000 ; but under the Cauvery power scheme, the revenue is expected to be Rs. 17 lakhs, and the expenditure, Rs. 7,82,000, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 9,18,000. Combining the two accounts, the total revenue comes to Rs. 2,57,17,000 and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,48,45,000, or a surplus of Rs. 8,72,2,000. The special expenditure on large capital works (such as railway construction, Cauvery reservoir project, etc.,) amounting to Rs. 65,10,000 has not, however, been included in these figures. Including it the total expenditure is Rs. 313,55,000 and the excess over receipts is Rs. 56 38,000. The Finance Secretary says these figures are remarkable in that for the first time, the expenditure figure of the Mysore budget exceeds three crores.

KARACHI LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 8.

The managing committee of the Karachi Municipality has decided to raise a loan of Rs 6,35,000 at four per cent, repayable at the end of 20 years, for the water-works extension scheme.

HINDU STUDENTS DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

Two Hindu students, Natarajan and Selvababa, of the Govindappa Naick Middle School, Georgetown, were drowned in the sea on Tuesday. Rangabashyam, another student, who watched the occurrence, ran away and only yesterday, after a great deal of coaxing, stated what had happened to his two unfortunate school-fellows. The matter was, thereupon, communicated to the police, but so far the bodies have not been recovered.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 5 p. m. on Thursday.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

GYMKHANA TEAMS AT CRICKET.

POONA vs. THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

The conditions for cricket were distinctly more favourable when the game between the Poona Gymkhana and the Deccan Gymkhana started. There was a little rain at times during the Indians' first innings, but in the afternoon there was a spell of quite fine weather. Unfortunately Poona were unable to put out a good team and much of the interest really centred in Byford who again distinguished himself, capturing five wickets for 19 runs and bowling unchanged throughout the innings. The Deccan Gymkhana was also weaker than when they last opposed. The Poona Gymkhana failed with the bat, Joshi alone showing any confidence. "Mr. Extras" was the next highest contributor, with 18. Poona did even worse, and on a rapidly improving wicket, and but for Holman's plucky and determined batting, the side would have shown up very badly. In the end, they finished only 17 behind the Deccan Gymkhana score. Both the initial innings were completed by ten minutes past four o'clock.

In the afternoon, the Deccan Gymkhana put up a great performance, scoring 166 for two wickets, Rasker and Yusuf Beg giving a delightful display of batting. It had become almost a batsman's wicket, and Byford got one of the two wickets. He bowled, except for a brief rest, throughout the afternoon, and his analysis speaks for itself.

DECCAN AT THE WICKETS.

The Poona Gymkhana won the toss and elected to field. Rasker and Gaikwad opened the Indian team's innings, Haughton bowling from the Council Hall end to the former. To begin with, the cricket was slow, but to make up for the batsmen's caution, "Mr. Extras" scored rapidly and heavily. Byford, who bowled from the Gymkhana end, got the first wicket, getting Gaikwad caught when the score was 16. Saraf was the next to join, and there was another stand, taking the score to 30, before Byford was dismissed by Rasker with a beautiful ball that completely beat the batsman. At this stage, there were 15 extras. Yusuf Beg filled the vacancy, and at 42 Humfrey relieved Haughton and in his first over Arthur dropped Saraf. Two minutes later, Yusuf Beg somewhat unexpectedly survived an appeal by the same bowler for a catch behind the wickets. Fifty was signalled as the result of half an hour's batting. Meanwhile, rain began to fall and continued to do so at intervals, this change in the conditions not helping the bowlers at all. At 53, Humfrey got his first wicket, getting Yusuf Beg stumped by Tagg. Donde, who joined Saraf, did not last long, being clean bowled by the second ball he got from Humfrey without an addition to the score. The number on the telegraph was an unlucky one, for Tagg caught Saraf off Byford, three wickets having fallen at the same total. Joshi, the next man in, hit Humfrey finely to leg for three, when Narsing was brilliantly caught by Tagg off Humfrey. Shete then went to the wickets. The score kept going up very soon afterwards most of the runs coming from Humfreys' bowling. Joshi got two more boundaries off Humfrey past point, sending 70 up, and then Byford was hit for the first time in the innings, Joshi netting a three. A couple of runs were lost through slack fielding. At the same score, Joshi played into Rosher's hand off Byford and Erassha succeeded him. The newcomer hit Humfrey but in attempting an overthrow he was run out, eight wickets now being down for 84. Bhave followed Erasha, but succumbed to the second ball he got from Humfrey, who had now now got four wickets for 35 runs. Shete cut Byford for two and then after each bowler had sent down a maiden over Byford got Ghule leg before the innings closing for 91.

POONA INNINGS.

Poona made a miserable beginning, Merriman and Humfrey opened to the bowling of Rasker and Joshi, Humfrey getting Rasker for four off his second ball, but that was the last of the scoring for some time, and, after ten minutes' play, Merriman played on to Rasker with the score at five. Haughton was next in, and three minutes later Joshi yorked Humfrey (two wickets for five runs). Green Armytage joined Houghton, but after the latter had got Joshi away to leg for three, Green Armytage was given out leg before to the same bowler. Rosher was next in and sent up the first ten, the innings then having been twenty minutes in progress. With 15 on the telegraph, Rosher left beaten by Joshi, and was succeeded by Holman, who hit the same bowler for three and was narrowly missed in the deep field, and then, with the assistance of two singles, sent 20 on the telegraph. It was slow cricket, both men treating the bowling with caution, and the 20 had taken 35 minutes to make. After Haughton had hit Joshi for 4, he was clean bowled by the same bowler (26 for five wickets). Byford was next in, and four byes sent 30 on the boar Holman then raised the drooping spirits of his friends by hitting out two twos and a three, sending 40 up, but at 44 Byford was bowled by Joshi. Tagg filled the vacancy, and immediately got Joshi to leg for two. In hitting Joshi high up for two, Holman had another life, and a few runs later, with the score at 59, Rasker got rid of Tagg with a yorker. Arthur partnered Holman who completed the 60 with a single off Joshi. Then, Arthur was bowled, leaving Poona with two wickets to get 31 runs to reach their opponents' score. Hider filled the vacancy, but two runs later was caught and bowled by Joshi. Weatherall was the last to go in, and promptly slogged Joshi for three bringing 70 to the board. On getting Joshi's bowling Weatherall was stumped and Holman carried his bat with 33 to his credit. Poona was thus left in a minority of 17 runs.

DECCAN'S SECOND ESSAY.

Rasker and Dhonde opened the Deccan Gymkhana's second innings at twenty minutes past four, Haughton bowling from the Council House end. Rasker began by driving Byford nicely to the on boundary and then placing him prettily to leg for three, causing ten to be signalled. Free hitting by the same batsman sent up 20, but immediately afterwards Holman caught Dhonde off the Sherwood Forester. Yusuf Beg joined Rasker, and began with a great hit to the leg boundary off Haughton, and followed with a three off the same bowler, putting 30 up. At 32, Humfrey relieved Haughton, but the pair batted with confidence, 40 and 50 following each other on the telegraph very quickly. Yusuf Beg was making most of the runs, and mostly off Humfrey. At 55, Holman was put on in place of Humfrey and a single by each player sent 60 on the board. Holman's next over cost nine runs, two of them being in boundaries by the Mahomedan, and in Byford's next over Rasker got Byford to the leg boundary and brought the score to 70. At 77, Merriman replaced Byford, 80 going up as the result of his first over. Haughton came back at 92, Rasker being missed by Tagg, the result being an addition of four to the total, and Yusuf Beg sent 100 up, with a three off Merriman, after the innings had been in progress an hour. Rasker's partnership with Yusuf Beg realized 80 runs, of which the latter had made 45. Free as the batting had been hitherto, it became even more vigorous, the bowling being punished all round. When Yusuf Beg had made 51, he was missed by Holman in the slips. It was not long before 130 was signalled. Of these runs, only 36 had been hit off Byford in twelve overs. At 130 Hider relieved Haughton, and in his fifth over Rasker, who had made 66, was given a second life. At 6 o'clock, 150 was telegraphed, Rasker having done most of the scoring. At 154, Humfrey came back, and ten runs later he bowled Rasker who had compiled 88. He had been at the wickets for two hours and twenty minutes and had been missed three times. His score included nine fours and two threes. Bhave filled the vacancy, but, with the addition of a single, stumps were drawn for the day. Score:

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Mr Rasker, b Byford	11
Mr Gaikwad, c G Armytage, b Byford	6
Mr Yusuf Beg, st Tagg, b Humfrey	7
Mr Saraf, c Tagg, b Byford ...	10
Mr Dhonde, b Humfrey ...	0
Mr Joshi, c Rasker, b Byford ...	21
Mr Narsoo, c Byford, b Humfrey	0
Mr Shete, not out	10
Mr Erasha, run out	3
Mr Bhave, b Humfrey ...	0
Mr Ghule, W, b-b-w Byford ...	1
Extras	24
Total	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haughton ...	8	2	13	0
Byford ...	16·2	6	19	5
Humfrey ...	10	0	37	4

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt. Merriman, b Rasker ...	1
Mr. Humfrey, b Joshi	4
Capt. Haughton, b Joshi ...	10
Capt. Green Armytage, b-b-w, b Joshi	0
Col. Rosher, b Joshi	6
Mr. Holman, not out	33
Mr. Byford, b Joshi	2
Mr. Tagg, b Rasker	6
Mr. S. R. Arthur, b Joshi ...	0
Mr. Hider, c and b Jhabi ...	1
Mr. Weatherall, st Ghule, b Joshi..	3
Extras	8
Total ...	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rasker	14	4	22	2
Joshi	13.2	2	44	8

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Mr. Rasker, b Humfrey ...	88
Mr. Dhonde, c Holman, b Byford ..	1
Mr. Ousuf Beg, not out ...	69
Mr. Bhave, not out	0
Extras	8
Total (for 2 wickets) ...	166

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haughton ...	7	0	42	0
Byford	13	3	48	1
Humfrey ...	6	0	26	1
Holman	5	1	17	0
Merriman ...	3	0	13	0
Hider	4	1	18	0

AMERICAN POLO TEAM.

DISBANDMENT OF A FAMOUS FOUR.

News comes from America that the famous polo combination under Mr. H. Bayne Whitney, known as the "Big Four," is disbanded once and for all time. The retirement of a famous quartette at the zenith of its fame is perhaps an act of wisdom, says a writer in "The Field," yet it is a decision which cannot be announced without regret.

Mr. Whitney has proved himself to be a great captain, one whose even and unruffled temperament fitted him to play the part of pivot to the American team, and again he rallied his supporters, never being for one moment at a loss in encountering the British attack when the exigencies of play had spreadeagled his own side. We, in England, owe Mr. Whitney a debt of gratitude for the spoltsmanlike and scrupulous fairness which has pleasantly characterised the last three International contests. Desperate encounters as these matches have proved, they have invariably been fought out in the truest spirit of sport, and, win or lose both teams have accepted the decision with complete satisfaction and approval of their fairness.

Mr. Milburn has not renounced the ranks of international polo, for he will take his place in the "Little Four" to build up its reputation in future contests. Americans are pretty shrewd judges of their own business; it is therefore unwise to comment upon the determination to play Mr. Milburn at No. 2 behind Mr. Stoddart. The only place in the team as yet unfilled is No. 3, for Mr. Malcolm Stevenson is to be entrusted with the defence.

BELGAUM HUNT.

SERIES OF BLANK DAYS BROKEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 7.

On August 4th the Meet was at the temple on Musketry Hill at 6 a.m. but whether it was the early hour or the reputation this part of the country has for extremely bad going, the fact remains that a field of only 24 turned out.

Moving off punctually, we were rewarded by striking a line on the top of the hill which hounds hunted slowly at first, and then at a rattling pace down the valley running west to the Kimali; entering a canefield, they were evidently buttling the jack around and he was very soon viewed away across the paddy towards Mandoli; the next 300 yards was sorry going with horses up to their hocks in mud and water, but then some good going enabled us to catch hounds up again, only to find that they were hunting in some more cane; a slight delay, and the jack was viewed going back to the first field and hounds being put on to him, hunted him sharply along, through the field and up towards the Rifle Butts; half way there, they overran the line but were put right by Luther who was seen hunting steadily back to the canefields; scent had become weak, probably because of a shower of rain that came on, as after hunting slowly back to the cane, hounds could make nothing more of it and had to own themselves beaten.

The Master then moved across to Sulga, the covers round which were empty, but the cane on the west bank of the Kimali, which was drawn next, provided us with a jack of the right sort for he broke away at once across the paddy between Bankanhalli and the nullah over the Ramghat Road and straight on to Skygaon, his point evidently being Tiger Hill; but something must have turned him here as hounds who had been hunting him with plenty of confidence up to this time, suddenly threw up their heads, having cast forward with no results, the Master tried back in some sugarcane and after a few minutes a bedraggled jack broke away towards the north spur of Tiger Hill, with one couple of hounds after him; a minute or two later, a second jack appeared and took the same lines but our ears proved to us that it was neither of these jacks that the pack was hunting; the first jack evidently being the hunted one, the pack was collected and laid on to him but after hunting the line slowly for a mile or so, they were whipped off to prevent them getting away into Tiger Hill jungles.

From here we moved north on to the high ground on the look out for a fox but after working across the Ramghat Road and down to Kavalvadi without finding one, we went on to the canefields near by; these also proved blank, so the Master next tried Kidney Hill and here we soon had a jack on foot which hounds ran hard right round the hill and then on to the top; here we knew there was an earth under the rocks and a man had been sent out early to stop it, so we had no thoughts of the run being interfered with; unfortunately it is a very difficult place to shut up completely and our jack found a crevice by which he was able to get into the main earth. Although two or three hounds were let in, they failed to dislodge him. Hounds had now had enough and as they still had some eight miles to jog home, the Master led them off.

On August 7, we met at the 5th milestone on the Kaladgi Road and a field of 27 was there to meet the Master with 15 couple of hounds. Keeping on the road for about a mile, we eventually moved off to the south over some high ground in the hope of a fox; these animals are, however, this year, conspicuous by their absence so we moved on over the ridge of hills two miles south of the road, and here, on the further side, hounds spoke to a line; scent was evidently good as they ran fast back over the hills, even the black cotton soil at the top not slackening their pace, down to a canefield about a mile away; here there was a slight check but the jack was soon viewed going away to the Eastward and hounds getting away quickly, drove him along to the next canefield; once or twice he sought refuge in these fields but hounds were out for blood and eventually he made off back to the high ridge along the top of which he ran right handed, for some little distance before turning down into the plains again; once more he entered a canefield only to be hustled out again and once more he made for the ridge, but hounds were too close on him and running him to view, killed him in the open. In spite of the jack having dwelt two or three times in covert it had been a spanking fast run of over 30 minutes and most of the horses, especially those of the heavy-weight had been hard put to it to keep anywhere near the pack. After the jack had been broken up, we went back again over the ridge, drawing all round by Menhati and down to Balikundri but with no further success so evidently the inhabitants are speaking the truth when they say that in this wet weather the jack will not remain in the fields but lie up on the hills during the day.

The Master is to be congratulated on having opened his account with the jacks again after eight hunting days without a kill.

TENNIS AT POONA.

RESULT OF FINALS IN THE MIXED DOUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

On Thursday, in the Poona Gymkhana tennis tournament, Arthur beat Butler in the Men's Singles, 5-6, 6-3, 6-3.

To-day, the finals in the Mixed Doubles were played, Capt. Weldon and Mrs. Atkinson beating Mr. Clayton and Miss Sutherland, 7-5, 6-4. Mrs. Atkinson played a very steady game, although she must have been rather shaken by a nasty fall she had in the first set. Some of the rallies were very long, and in the second set it looked as if Miss Sutherland and Mr. Clayton were going to run away from their opponents. They secured three—love straight off but soon Mrs. Atkinson and partner made it three all and from then onwards they had the set well in hand, only giving their opponents the chance of getting one more game.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

PLAY IN ALL-INDIA TOURNAMENT.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 8.

To-day's game in the All-India Rugby Tournament, which was between the West Ridings and the East Yorks, was of a most exciting nature. The East Yorks strove hard to break through their opponents' defence, but found it too strong, and the West Ridings won by eleven points to nil. There was a fairly good attendance of spectators.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

DEBATE AND PRESS COMMENT.

(Continued from page 11,)

endous disadvantage that opportunities for close relationship between the people and the Administration have been limited, resulting in an estrangement, and reliance not on the revenue officer but on the police for a link between the people and those who govern. "The problem in Bengal," he added, "is to devise a remedy for this state of affairs by perfecting the machinery of local government and improving the police. The Government is giving its attention to this."

Mr. Montagu reviewed at some length criminal conditions in Bengal and the preventive scheme which the Government of Bengal is considering. "But," he said, "the real problem is to cure the conditions which make these crimes possible by the development of industry and the improvement of education on lines enabling young Bengalis to earn a living by practical pursuits, instead of turning out educational failures. Meanwhile, it is plainly the duty of the State to protect the law-abiding, to give confidence to the timid, and to deal so energetically with crimes and violence that public confidence may be restored in the ability of the Government to give protection to a population which has no natural sympathy with crime, but which, too often, has found that the dacoit can strike with more certainty and greater vigour than Government. The next step is to improve the police."

POLICE AND CONFESSIONS.

Alluding to abuses of power by Indian constables, Mr. Montagu said: "I only want to say a few things about this well-known theme, and to regret that no members of the force, except its few bad characters, are ever heard of by the public in Great Britain." Mr. Montagu dwelt on the splendid work of the English officers and the overwhelming majority of constables. He paid a tribute to cases of police heroism in the latest awards of the King's Police Medal. He hoped that their recital would raise a desire on the part of some members of the House of Commons, who were laudably anxious to eradicate torture and bad practices, to seek information regarding the other side of the shield. However," he added, "we cannot see our way to abolish the record of confessions before trial. We have a duty to prevent torture, but we are not justified in hampering ourselves in the punishment of crime by an action which, as the House will see when the papers are published, is opposed by all the local Governments and practically all the courts of law.

PROTECTION FOR ACCUSED.

"Lord Crewe is considering measures proposed by the Government of India. We shall be glad if any member of the House of Commons can suggest further precautions. I will enumerate some measures. The police are to be forbidden to interrogate the accused, if the latter are remanded, without the permission of the magistrate. Instructions are to be given that the remand of a confessing prisoner to police custody should only be granted if the police show good grounds, and only by magistrates having first-class or second-class powers under the Criminal Procedure Code. Where the object of the remand is verification of the prisoner's statement, he will be remanded by the magistrate and the remand should be as short as possible.

When a prisoner has been produced to make a confession and has declined to do so, he is in no circumstances to be remanded to police custody.

The recording of confessions is to be limited to special divisional magistrates and first-class or specially-empowered second-class magistrates.

Effort will be made not to record confessions without orders from the District Superintendent or until the accused has had some hours out of police custody. The police are not to be present when confessions are recorded, and, ordinarily, confessions shall be recorded in open court during court hours, and the magistrate recording the confession shall endeavour to ascertain the exact circumstances in which the confession has been made. He shall record on a record statement, the grounds on which he believes that the confession is genuine, and the precautions taken to remove the accused from the custody of the police.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

Regarding the Delhi outrage, Mr. Montagu said: "I want to say something about how it was possible that such a plot matured without an inkling reaching the authorities, why the actual attempt was not frustrated and why the criminals were not detected. If there is an active organisation, however small in numbers and however abhorrent to the general sense of the people—an organisation including men competent to manufacture effective bombs and willing to take the risk of throwing them—and if the organisation is in the hands of men who can keep secrets and confine the knowledge of the particular plots to a very narrow circle, then carefully thought-out plans can be prepared, and no Government in the world can guard against them, except by such a net-work of surveillance and espionage as would be absolutely intolerable."

Mr. Montagu detailed the possible precautions which it was the duty of the authorities to take, and declared that the judgment of the Government of India, after a most careful enquiry, was that there was no failure on the part of the local authorities or the police to carry out their duty. There was no reason, whatever, to expect that the arrangements for guarding against this mad crime were not thoroughly adequate. He quoted Lord Hardinge at the opening of the first session of the Legislative Council,—"one of the most moving public occasions at which I was ever privileged to assist," observed Mr. Montagu. Lord Hardinge said: In my desire for kindly intercourse with the people and for accessibility, I always discouraged excessive precautions, and trusted myself and Lady Hardinge more to the care of the people than to the police.

"I think," Mr. Montagu continued, "we owe to this and to the splendid courage with which the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge acted throughout, the magnificent display of sympathy and abhorrence with which the crime was regarded from one end of India to the other.

"A crime of this kind is not the outcome of a wide national movement. The fact that a knot of irreconcilables can effect a political murder is not confined to India. When the deliberate opinion of the people is hostile to the Government, detection of a particular crime is generally possible, because the existence of conspiracies is no secret to the people at large; but a particular crime can be detected without changing the situation.

INDIA'S ABHORRENCE OF THE CRIME.

"The spontaneous expressions of horror came from Indians of all creeds, classes, and races. The splendid thanksgiving at the recovery of the Viceroy constituted one of the most striking events in the history of the British Empire. The closer association of leading Indians in the Government has precluded all possibility that the attempt on the life of the Viceroy can be an act of political nationalism. India abhors the crime. Indians have reflected sadly that the occurrence inflicts an unmerited stain on the reputation of India.

"There is no question of reaction, of withdrawing from the innocent millions the measures we thought right to take merely because in India, as in a dozen other countries at this moment, terrorists have committed a crime that could by no possibility, have brought a single national aspiration nearer to fulfilment; but the good name of India has suffered very unfairly, and the position of our Indian fellow-subjects in other parts of the Empire, difficult enough already in many ways, has not been made easier by the Delhi bomb.

"Such incidents evoke an outburst of indignation even from severe critics of our Government."

Mr. Montagu quoted an Indian member of the Council, who asked during a recent debate, "Though these outrages are committed against my own country what have I done?" Mr. Montagu continued: "This question shows a feeling of personal responsibility, which is new in India, behind a feeling of loyalty which is not new. This feeling of responsibility is one of the greatest needs, as its appearance is one of the most hopeful signs to-day."

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Coming to the third subject, Mr. Montagu discussed the Public Services Commission, which, he said, had been conducting its enquiries in conditions of great difficulty, and had been subjected to misunderstanding based on imperfect reports of proceedings, and had often been slandered. The Government was appreciative of the assiduity and determination with which they were conducting their responsible work, and was confident that when the report was issued we should have a basis for many desirable alterations. "I do not desire for one moment to utter a single opinion likely to prejudge the Commission's findings, but you cannot continue successfully governing India with dissatisfied public services, and I fear that presently the recruiting will be hampered by the evil reports of those returning dissatisfied from India. Unless we can get the best men selected by the the most suitable tests and animated by the highest British traditions, proceeding to India confident of their own choice of a permanent career, and of good will and fair treatment by the British people, you will lose, and you will deserve to lose, the hold of the British people on the affection of Indian fellow-subjects."

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

"I am not," continued Mr. Montagu, "referring to a few, decreasingly few, civil servants, who regret the 'good old days' when they were sent out to govern a people content to be governed, and lament that they have now to co-operate with the people in government of the peoples' own country. We do not want those men in India. After all, what did we go to India for? If the people of India have not made any progress as the result of a century of British rule, if the problems of the Government and the relations between British and Indians are the same as they were in the days of Clive, then the British Government has failed of its only justification.

"Nor need we listen to those telling us that they do not like the educated Indian, and that the educated Indian does not like us. If the educated Indian has faults different from and more marked than the faults of the educated Englishman, these faults are the faults of the education which we have given him. Even if it can be said that among educated Indians there are those who do not like us and do not believe in our purpose, I do not see why we need be dismayed. Our task is difficult and worthy. It is to bring the educated Indian to our side so that we may continue helping him and he us.

"The problem in India is not the problem of material advancement, of increasing prosperity, or of new public buildings. It is not even the problem of efficiency. It is the problem of the Government and co-operation, of giving the Indian an increasing opportunity in his own country and increasing assistance in the development of his capacity for local government and administration.

GRIEVANCES NEEDING REDRESS.

"The Civil Service is suffering from three grievances demanding redress. Firstly pay, which is a question of the utmost importance, and the Commission has got a worthy task in the thorough investigation of this question, and the determination to recommend, if it consider it necessary, pay adequate to altered conditions, and pensions adequate to services rendered."

Sir John Rees here asked whether the complaint was general or only from the Punjab, and the United and Central Provinces?

Mr. Montagu replied that he was making a general statement, though there was a particular grievance from the Punjab and the United Provinces, and the Government had taken some steps, not wholly satisfactory perhaps, that would not, if we might use the phrase, 'queer the pitch' of the Commission, for temporarily dealing with the question.

"Secondly," he continued, "the next grievance is the growing complicity of the system. Half the faults found with the Civil Service are mainly attributable to overwork, and an increase in the inflexible rules for the guidance of all grades of officers. One of the cures for that is devolution. We must find indigenous, voluntary agencies to conduct a large amount of our detailed work."

EFFECT OF PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS.

"We are always inclined to thrust on India laws and regulations comparable with those that have proved successful in Britain. In Britain we hand them over mainly to voluntary agencies, the County Councils and Rural District Councils. To carry out in India every such enactment must presently mean more work for the official. Even if there is some loss of efficiency, even if the district board is worse run than the municipal body and less capable, we ought to find an indigenous agency in India which will alone ensure our progress being real and complete. How can this be done? How can the district officer entrust the details of his work to voluntary assistants, if his local Government is always asking him detailed questions on matters for which he ought to be responsible? How can the local Government forbear to worry the district officer if the Government at Delhi is always interfering with the discretion of local officers? How can the Imperial Government at Delhi refuse to interfere with the local Government and local officers if it is always being worried for reports of details by the Secretary of State? How can the Secretary of State forbear to worry the Government at Delhi if the Commons and Lords are always asking for information? The tightness and control of each step in the machine is the excuse for the step below.

"This is the last grievance and this applies to all the services in India, British and Indian. They are sensitive of your good opinion and dependent upon your support, and, believe me, they are in every way worthy of it. The isolation, courage and indefatigable work of exiled men and women in lonely stations in the Civil Service, Forest, Salt and Police departments, to name only a few, ought to inspire anyone with admiration, and what they ask silently, what I ask in their name, is appreciation of their difficulties and belief in their undoubted singleness of purpose.

CO-OPERATION, THE WATCH-WORD.

"But there is another side. The Public Services enquiry is opening up the whole of the vastly important question of the association of Indians with the British in the Government. The old era of a hard and fast division between the Government and the governed on racial lines has disappeared for ever. The watchword of the future is co-operation. We are pledged to advance, and we mean to advance; but it must be steadily and prudently. The appointment of the Commission is an earnest proof of our sincerity and as their share, we ask patience from the progressive section of the Indian community.

"It is not only a question of new regulations of carefully balanced proportion between races, of words and of figures, it is above all, and beyond all, a question of a real determination on both sides to act up to the spirit underlying the principle. Lip-service to formula is worthless. I appeal to British and Indians alike to make this co-operation a real thing by inspiring it with the vital elements of tact, sympathy, and sincerity. But there exists another problem as important."

THE UNASPIRING MILLIONS.

Mr. Montagu described tens of millions as never aspiring to a share in the government of the country and of living a purely Oriental life.

"We must do our best," he said, "for their betterment. We must do it by rule and code; but a note of explanation and gentleness of application must be added to the official note. Understanding is wanted and understanding is impossible unless the officer, who meets the people, has time to talk to the people, and liberty to lighten their difficulties by personal aid and sympathy. My last word is a plea for devolution, not necessarily by the re-distribution of duties and powers, but by liberty and the exercise of a wise discretion in the use of duties and powers as they now are.

"If anything I have said to-night tends to secure for one section of the Indian community a further instalment in the realization of its just and proper ambitions, for the other a more personal and elastic understanding of our rule, and for public servants some due recognition of their loyal and unsparing service by the removal of any existing potential causes of discontent, then I shall feel that I have not wasted the time of the House."

THE DEBATE.

CRITICISMS OF THE TREATMENT OF SIR JOHN HEWETT.

Mr. Montagu was followed by Mr. Bonar Law, who congratulated Mr. Montagu on his speech. Criticising the details, he deprecated any reduction of British officers in India during the next six months when Parliament would not be sitting.

Regarding the Civil Service, he declared that it was absolutely necessary that the higher positions should be reserved for men who had borne the brunt and heat of the day, and not given to anyone from this side unless in most exceptional circumstances. Mr. Law protested against the Government's attitude to Sir John Hewett. He declared that there were constant reports of secret conspiracies, etc. It was absurd to suppose that certain remedial measures would stop discontent. Education might very likely increase discontent. The problem was to get professions suitable to the more highly educated men. The same problem existed in England. It was incomprehensible to him how Lord Crewe could say that Sir John Hewett had committed an error of judgment after reading what Sir John Hewett had said. The least a distinguished servant like Sir John Hewett was entitled to expect was that the head of his department should not use words which the public would consider as a condemnation of an action he was bound to take.

Mr. Swift MacNeill also referred to the Sitapur case. He declared that the Legal Department of the India Office had done its best to prevent the details of the case from becoming public.

Mr. Montagu here intervened, and said there was not a particle of truth in Mr. MacNeill's assertion.

Lord Ronaldshay said it was grossly unfair that such attacks should be made upon a civil servant of Sir John Hewett's reputation.

SIR J. D. REES.

Sir J. D Rees vigorously defended Sir John Hewett. He also declared that it was a gross reflection on the Government's administration that no arrests had been made in connection with the attempt on the Viceroy.

Colonel Yate urged the importance of an increased grant for the better education of the native soldier. He also regretted what he described as "the extremely mean treatment by the India Office of the Antarctic hero, Lieut. Bowers."

Mr. Morrell moved the appointment of a Standing Committee to deal with the East India Revenue Accounts. The salary of the Secretary of State, it thought, should be placed on the Estimates in view of the need for increased Parliamentary control of Indian affairs.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Noel Buxton.

Mr. Montagu opposed the motion, declaring that it would not secure increased Parliamentary control. The proper functions of the House of Commons was general control. Detailed control ought to be left to India. If an Indian official was subjected to a growing fire of criticisms on points of detail in the Legislative Council, and the same thing in the House of Commons he would be squeezed out between the two. Mr. Montagu refused to accept the motion, which Mr. Morrell withdrew.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Montagu said that the fact that the debt of India had been reduced during the memorable office of Sir Fleetwood Wilson by 13 1-2 millions was a great symptom of the prosperity of Indian finance.

MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

Regarding the appointment of Mr. Hornell, all that Lord Crewe did, he said, was to send back to Bengal, at the request of the Government of Bengal, the man they believed the best for exceptional educational work.

Regarding Sir John Hewett, Mr. Montagu said he yielded to none in his admiration of Sir John Hewett's work. He did not agree that Lord Crewe's despatch was a censure upon Sir John Hewett.

The Budget was adopted.

The general debate was resumed by Sir Henry Craik, who complained of the appointment of Mr. Hornell.

GRAVE COMMENT BY THE "TIMES."

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's speech the *Times* points to the absence of any reference to the grave educational problem in Bengal. The Government may soon need all the support which can be given it from this country. The future of British rule probably depends more upon the influences moulding the next two or three generations of schoolboys than upon any successful administration.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. 1st BATTALION SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Played on the Oval on Thursday the R. I. M. Officers, winning by 5 wickets and 5 runs. The Foresters were unfortunate one short and without the services of Dobbie indisposed and Byford who is playing at Poona. Collin did the bat trick for R. I. M. Officers.

R I M OFFICERS.

1st Innings.

Hughes-Hallett	...	4
Shawel	...	12
Maundrell	...	2
Gray	...	5
Smith	...	6
Headlam	...	5
Collin	...	9
Corsei	...	1
Fanell	...	4
Greenlees	...	1
Breaid, not out	...	0
Extras	...	3
Total	...	52

1st BATTALION, SHERWOODS.

1st Innings.

Cooke	...	16
Stevenson	...	5
Lovett	...	1
Stranger	...	6
Brownrigg	...	1
Pierce	...	2
McCullock	...	9
Wilkinson	...	3
Raven	...	5
Martinet, not out	...	7
Extra	...	9
Total	...	56

R I M O

2nd Innings.

Hughes-Hallett	}	Did not bat.
Shawel	}	
Maundrell	...	1
Gray	...	Did not bat.
Smith	...	24
Headlam	...	6
Collin not out	...	6
Corsei	...	Did not bat.
Fanell	...	5
Greenlees	...	6
Breaid	...	Did not bat.
Extra	...	1
Total	...	59

1st B. SHERWOODS.

2nd Innings.

Cooke	...	9
Stevenson	...	7
Lovett	...	12
Stranger	...	0
Brownrigg	...	0
Pierce	...	2
McCullock	...	8
Wilkinson	...	3
Raven	...	0
Martinet	...	3
Extras	...	7
Total	...	51

M.C.C. TEAM FOR S. AFRICA.

EFFORTS TO SECURE A STRONG SIDE.

According to the mail C. P. Mead (Hampshire) and H. Strudwick (Surrey) have been asked to join the M.C.C.'s team which will tour South Africa at the close of the season in England.

Tarrant was also invited, but owing, it is understood, to his regular winter engagement in India, he has felt compelled to decline.

With regard to the amateurs, no information had been given. The team will sail about the end of October.

The M.C.C. have already asked six professionals to take part in the tour, the following being the full list of invitations so far extended:—

Rhodes (W.) (Yorkshire).
Hobbs (J. B.) (Surrey).
Woolley (F. E.) (Kent).
Barnes (S. F.) (Staffordshire).
Hearne (J. W.) (Middlesex).
Mead (C. P.) (Hampshire).
Strudwick (H.) (Surrey).
Booth (M.) (Yorkshire)

All except Booth were members of the M.C.C. team in Australia in 1911-12.

F. R. R. BROOKE AT HOME.

Playing on July 25 for the Royal Artillery against the Royal Engineers, F. R. R. Brooke scored 50 out of a total of 396. The Royal Engineers replied with 94 for six wickets.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

Angengo Travancore). I have only one quarrel with Mr. Kipling, in the so many Gawds scattered through his writtings, constituting him verily as the poet of the curse word and the swear; and I never can get over his phrasing the Queen-Empress Victoria, of ever blessed and revered memory, by all Englishmen and wowen, as "the Wid- of Windsor." When one thinks ll the Queen-Empress Victoria did r country, and for English women r exemplary conduct as a daughter d wife, and mother, it is difficult to derstand any educated English gentle en writing and printing so heedless label on her, snapped up out of the barrack-room. Dr. Bridges is, of course, uniformly, monotonously and altogether depressingly respectable. He is a scholar, and a gentleman and a noble worker in his profession for England; and he is almost a master in the craft of his art,—but there is no fire of poetic genius in the author of "Promethus the Fire Giver;" and all one —at least I—can say of this appointment is that it is creditable.

Now, though the call to write this was casual, I am not writing carelessly, but deliberately; and after all I have some title to liberate my mind on the subject I ceaselessly crave after good poetry; I have bought every book of poetry in my time and read them all and have kept the best on my shelves for a while, until satisfied that they are not to be classed as poetry when I let them disappear. Even in the case of Swinburne, after 'Atalanta in Calydon' and the 'Poems and Ballads,' the fire of him begins to damp down and its flames to lose their ethereal brilliance. After 'Marino Faliero, had I known him I would have begged him to devote the rest of his days to rewriting some of his imperfectly inspired Latin Hymns of the Catholic Church, which, judging from his Latin verses in 'Marino Faliero, he would have done with consummate scholarship and devotional power. Except the "Dies Irae" and "Stabat Mater", and Gladstone's rendering of "Rock of Ages", I know nothing finer in the whole range of Latin hymnology than Swinburne's few lines in "Marino Faliero." I cannot trust to memory for a quotation from them, but here is the last verse of Gladstone's "Petra autem Christus":—

"Dum hesterna Vita regit,
Quando nox sepulcro tegit,
Mortuos cum stare jubes,
Sedens Judex inter nubes;
Jesus, pro me perforatus,
Condar intra Tuum latus."

Let me add, as briefly as may be, that, in my opinion the decline in the production of great poetical writing among us in the passing and current generations, is not due to the exhaustion of the poetical inspiration of our race, but to the direction of its operative power into other departments of national, material and moral activities, such as scientific research, geographical discovery, commercial enterprise, naval and military service, and imperial administration. Take the noble and ennobling conduct of Lord and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, under the terrible attempt on their lives on the 23rd December, 1911, the poetic force of which rose in his Lordship's subsequent speech before the first meeting of his Council at Delhi to the highest epic majesty. Again, a short sermon preached one freezing moonlight night last winter, to a casual circle of the most miserable of the outcast poor of London, gathered round a street lamp that revealed them to my sight, moved me more than ever did the popular ballads of 'Chevy Chase,' or, 'Robin-Hood.' The preacher was beseeching them to serve each other—not for the sake of any inheritance in the Heavenly Jerusalem, paved with gold and crowned with pinnacles and towers, shining in carbuncle and topaz and sapphire and diamond, but simply that by serving one another each might see that it was God himself who was helping them through the other. It was the very thought that inspired Whittier in his well-known lines:—

"I know not where his islands lift
Their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

Shall never forget the scene, which revealed to me, at once and for ever that if we were not now writing great poetry, it was chiefly because we were living it, whether out in gorgeous sunshine of Delhi, or here in the sordid desolation of the midnight of the slums of London.

THE OTTERS IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Sir George has also sent me a contribution on a very different subject. He writes:—I was very interested in the account of the Otters in the Victoria Gardens received by the last mail from Bombay; but I can say nothing of any practical help on the efforts being made to naturalise them there. I have no scientific knowledge of the fauna of India, and I was quite surprised to find that there could be any difficulty in keeping them and breeding them in Western India. I only know that there are but two others in the world, *Lutra Vulgaris*, "the Land Otter," and *Enhydra Marina* "the Sea Otter." The first is the source of the "Otter fur" in the shops of Western Europe and North America, and the second of the priceless Imperial "Otter Fur" of China, so prized in Russia. It is said that the common "Land Otter" of Europe is found in India only in the region of the Himalayas, but the Indian Otter, *Lutra Nair* of Cuvier, found all over India, Ceylon, Burma and Malaya, would seem to be identical specifically with *Lutra Vulgaris*; and the same may, in my opinion (suggested by my botanical studies), be said of the three other Otters of Farther India, and the Indian Archipelago, which, although specifically distinguished by systematical naturalists, are obviously all mere local varieties of *Lutra Vulgaris*. The etymology of the word "Otter" is of the greatest interest. It is the Sanskrit word *udra* almost, indeed, you might say, absolutely unchanged; and the Greek *hudra* ("hydra"); the Latin "unda" a wave; the old German *wasser* and *ottir*; Gaelic *Uisge*; and English hydrant, dropsey, "Undine", water, otter, and whiskey!

"Lutra" (of Pliny VIII, 30 (47) would seem to be but a modification originating either in India itself, or among the Aryas before they moved westward, and south-eastward, out of their original seat, somewhere between the Baltic and the Caspian Sea, of the Sanskrit, or pre-Sanskrit *udra*, as found in the Sanskrit *lavas* for *plavas* "a boat,' and again in *lota* "a water vessel"; and in the Greek *ploion* "a boat,' *loutron* "a bath", and ? *totos* the "water-lily, and the tree growing by the sea shore" of the Lotophagi; and the Latin "pluvia rain, "lotio" a wash, "lutum" offscouring, dirt, "lustrum" purification; Low Latin "lava" and "lavandila", and English plumage, pluvial, lotion, lave, laundry, luting &c.

In the specific name given by Cuvier to the Otter found in Southern India, "Nair" Tamil name, *nir*, of the little beast, formed from *nira* "spread," i. e. "water" and refers, of course, to the riverain, or riverine retreats of *Lutra Vulgaris*, variety "Nair." I hope this etymological "excusus" of mine may give added interest to the colony of Otters at last successfully planted in the Victoria Gardens. They ought to find lots of fish during the monsoon in the deep gutters I cut all through and through the garden for its easier drainage. From the first fall of rain in June to the last in August or September I used to feed on "white-bait" of some sort—galore!—out of these gutters. I also found them very useful during the hot months for entrapping cobras, which greatly haunted the gardens for the first 3 or 4 years.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

Notwithstanding the seemingly emphatic official denial, it is stated in a usually well-informed Ministerial journal that our Postmaster General and your authorities (perhaps Mr. Montagu's contradiction was restricted to the Government of India in its strictest sense) are considering the possibility of providing a bi-weekly mail service in India. "The renewal of the contract with the P. and O. Company," says the paper referred to, "comes under consideration this year and an extension of twelve months has been given in order that full deliberation regarding terms may be ensured. Now that Karachi is to be connected with Delhi by a broad gauge railway, it has been suggested that a regular service once a week should be established from Karachi to some European port, the existing Bombay-Brindisi service being retained on its present footing, with an acceleration of speed if such can be gained. It will not, of course, be possible to arrange a scheme of this kind for sometime, as steamship companies cannot provide vessels at short notice. Salonika has been suggested as the most suitable European port for the steamers to and from Karachi, for, under the changed conditions in South-Eastern Europe, it is certain that railway communication in that quarter will be greatly improved. Very interesting but is it not a little premature to discuss the suitability of this or that European port or to conclude quite so confidently that if there is a bi-weekly mail, Karachi, and not Bombay will, be the Indian port for the new service. It may also be pointed out that the Hon. M. de P. Webb is in this country. Whether the above mentioned memories are "propter hoc" as well as "post hoc" I cannot say but his zeal is known to all men.

As usual the P. and O. Compauy will supply four of its vessels for the approaching trooping seasons. Two of these the "Dongola" (8056 tons) and the "Plassy" (7346 tons) will be employed for the Indian service and the "Sondan" (6696 tons) and the "Somali" (6712 tons) for the rest of the Empire; Delhi, notwithstanding the Company's traffic between London and Calcutta, seems to be booming. Indeed three additional vessels, each of 7,000 tons, are to be put in this autumn for Calcutta and intermediate ports. Moreover, the new steamer "Nellore," is to start on her maiden voyage on the 16th proximo, Calcutta being her destination. She is of 7,000 tons and is commanded by Captain J. Gaunt R. N. R.

DOCTORS IN CONGRESS.

The British Medical Association is holding its annual meeting at Brighton and one of the subjects discussed has been the appropriate one of sea-bathing. Needless to say that nothing was breathed against sea-bathing in Brighton. Indeed, the opinion generally expressed was that this exercise is unduly neglected at the present day. What would have happened if the members of the Association had deprecated sea-bathing it is painful to contemplate. All the bathing machine proprietors, men and women, would have risen in arms against the medicos and their lives would have been in constant peril while they remained in Brighton. And yet there was a time when sea-bathing was not only unduly but entirely neglected. Neither sea-bathing nor seaside visits go back to the beginnings of our rough island story.

Another subject discussed at the Brighton Conference was Eugenics on "high jinks," as I have heard the new Gospel unreverently called. It is rather distressing to learn from one of the speakers that though it is theoretically possible to breed a race of supermen it is for many reasons impracticable to convert man as he is—a mere caricature of the ideal—into a being perfect in form and supreme in moral and intellectual endowment. However, we can console ourselves with the reflection that in this grossly material age when the Golden Calf is worshipped more than ever by the highest to the lowest in the land we should really have no use for supermen. The eminent Liverpudhan, who led the medical attack on the National Insurance Bill, asserts we are leaving a legacy of decrepitude and imbecility to the next generation and that our altruism is largely contributing to this degenerative process. Might, says Sir James Barr, is right all the world over and if we are to retain a hold of our vast possessions we must raise a more manly breed, a better ruling stock than those which now direct the destinies of the Empire. At first I thougth Sir James was referring to the Empire builders and I wondered what was wrong with them. But apparently he meant Mr. Lloyd George and the rest.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, July 25.

Undoubtedly the most popular fabric of the season is tulle. It has been a tremendous craze for gowns and hats alike. For covering wear there can be nothing more delightful than this filmy fabric, in fact in this connection it is likely to be even more extensively used than at present. The skirt of three flowers is fashion's latest edict, and it is particularly seductive when made of deep kilted frills of tulle worn over a satin underskirt of some contrasting shade, of which one can catch provoking glimpses from time to time. Some of the most beautiful lingerie frocks have wide sashes of tulle terminating in a monstrous bow either at the back or in the immediate front. In other cases the cords are allowed to fall from a loose twist and they are then twisted again at the extreme end and finished with a rose in a most bewitching manner. Many of the most charming hat trimmings and ornaments are made of tulle. I have seen some really delightful butterflies made of this material, their transparent wings often daintily sprinkled with irridiscent spangles, which gave a most fascinating finish.

It is often difficult to find a really suitable design for a tennis frock, but this little sketch is really quite delightful. The skirt which follows the fashion in that it appears quite tight, really allows ample freedom of movement, as each side is fitted with three pleats. The little bodice, which is fitted with a deep yoke and long shoulder, is quite charming in its simplicity. The sleeves are intentionally short, to allow the forearm to be free, and the waist is smartly finished with a patent-leather belt.

The latest thing in town among "les elegantes" of Mayfair is to have a black velvet hat, trimmed with two very high, very scraggy feathers leaning towards the back. The shape of these velvet "chapeaux" is small, but extending rather at the back, the line of the hat in this respect being followed by the trimming, which in many cases projects beyond the brim behind. But although tulle has received its death warrant as a material from which a hat can be made, it is often to be seen in conjunction with velvet or satin in some of the newest modes. Some very charming models are constructed with crowns of loosely pouched miror-velvet and brims of transparent tulle which is tightly stretched in several layers across the wire which outlines the brim. One of the greatest novelties in velvet hats is the queer transparent wheels of tulle which often form the only trimming. These are fixed either in the front or back of a hat, and bear a strong resemblance in shape to the paddle of a Canadian canoe.

Some of the hats designed for wearing with a tailor-made are distinctly novel. One of the latest ideas are quills which are worn at absurd angles to the hat. On illustration is a case in point. Although, worn in this manner, they present an odd not to say smart appearance, it is doubtful whether such a trimming, which must prove of great inconvenience to its wearer, will gain any great popularity. The quills are sometimes worn placed crosswise across the back of a hat, protruding beyond the brim on either side, and, worn this way, they are certainly less conspicuous.

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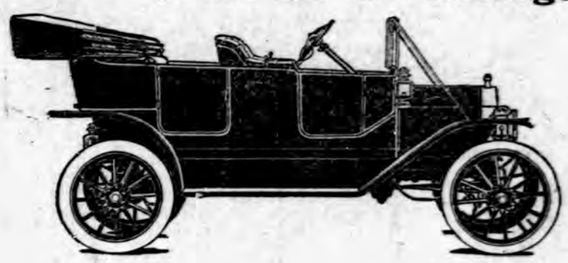

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Westminster Abbey was on July 22, the scene of one of those great ceremonial pageants for which it is supremely fitted both by its historical associations and its architectural beauties. The re-inauguration, in the presence of the King and Queen, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in the Chapel of Henry VII., accompanied as it was by every element which could impart dignity and impressiveness to the occasion, was the most imposing ceremony which the Abbey has seen since the Coronation, and one of the most splendid recorded even in its long and splendid annals. It is the fourth of the series of revivals inaugurated by the decision of King Edward to set apart a chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral for the use of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Order of the Garter and the Order of the Thistle came next, and now the Order of the Bath has once more realised its corporate existence. Happier in one respect than the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the chapel of which is less conveniently situated, the Order of the Bath was able to assemble under the very shadow of the Throne in the Palace of Westminster. Thence it passed directly to the Abbey. Both the King, the Sovereign of the Order, and the Duke of Connaught, its Great Master, were present and walked in the procession, in the ranks of which were many who in the Navy, the Army, and in civil life have rendered the most distinguished service to the Crown. The Queen, with Princess Mary, witnessed the ceremony in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and in the Abbey itself there was a very large and distinguished congregation of members of the Order with the ladies of their families.

Their Majesties the King and Queen gave a State ball at Buckingham Palace on July 23. His Highness the Raja of Pudukota and the Chief of Ichalkaranji, were present.

Capt. Kelsey and his companions, who are about to make a motor-car tour from the Cape to Cairo, were received by the King in the grounds of Buckingham Palace on July 18, and brought with them the large motor car in which the tour is to be made.

The King has lent to the Imperial Services Exhibition, Earl's Court, several sporting trophies shot by himself and drawn from his own collection. These comprise two rhinoceros heads and two stags' heads, all fine specimens. The rhinoceros' heads were shot by his Majesty in India. One of the stags' heads is a very fine "Royal" shot in Scotland, and the other is a ten-pointer head shot by the King in Mar Forest in 1910

In the Commons the Prime Minister on July 22 in moving the suspension for the remainder of the session of the Standing Order governing the time of the rising of the House, announced that the following Bills would not be proceeded with:—The Employment of Children Bill, the Inebriates Bill, Milk and Dairies Bill ("Oh!"), Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Bill, Hops Bill cries of "Oh!"), Bee Diseases Bill, Horse-breeding (Ireland) Bill, Irish Creameries and Dairy Produce Bill, Duchy of Lancaster and Mining Leases Bill. He was afraid to that list must be added, although he would not pronounce sentence of death at that moment, the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Bill. It was agreed to suspend the eleven o'clock rule for the rest of the session. In introducing the Education Bill, Mr. J. A. Pease explained that its object is to give immediate financial relief to the local authorities to the extent of £150,000. He foreshadowed the introduction next year of a large education scheme, whose chief object will be the organisation of intermediate education by extending the powers and adding to the resources of local education authorities.

Lord Islington apologised to the House of Lords on July 23 for having, owing to a misapprehension, voted on the Home Rule Bill without having taken the oath in the present Parliament.

The Revenue Bill, which was introduced on May 7, was printed and issued on July 21. It is understood that the Government are still unable to say whether the Bill can be passed this session or not, and that this may depend in part on the way in which its provisions are received. It is a Bill of fifteen clauses, and its principal provisions are framed to confer exemptions from increment value duty upon builders and others developing estates for building purposes and upon small investors in land and house property.

A passage in Lord Curzon's speech on July 15 in the House of Lords has been erroneously construed as meaning that Lord Lansdowne's expression of readiness to accept the verdict of the country, either by a General Election or a referendum, is withdrawn or in some way modified. Since representations to that effect have been made in the Ministerial Press, says the "Times" of July 21,is important to make this error clear. The real position is that Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne, the Unionist leadar in the two Houses have both said more than once that if contrary to the expectations the will of the people were definitely expressed at a General Election or by a referendum, in favour of the Government's Irish policy, now that the Home Rule Bill itself is before the country, the whole situation would be altered, as regards both the Unionist support of resistance in Ulster and the attitude of the House of Lords.

Tea on the terrace at the House of Commons on July 22 was interrupted by a visit from a steam launch chartered by the Women's Freedom League. When the launch had come alongside and it was evident that one of the women on board intended to deliver a speech, the members and their guests left the tea-tables and crowded to the parapet, where before long there was an audience of from 150 to 200, who listened with good humour to an address from Miss Nina Boyle, of the Women's Freedom League, while the boat was kept from drifting away by a man on board.

Lord Robert Cecil, M. P., speaking on July 18 at Hitchin, said that the report on the Marconi affair which he had prepared with the assistance of Mr. Amery, and which was accepted by the minority of the Committee, had been received by their opponents with indignation, but the facts there stated were admitted to be true by everyone who had dealt with the report. After having described the dealings of Ministers in American Marconi shares, Lord Robert proceeded:—I have never said, I have not stated in my report, I do not say so now, that that was a corrupt transaction. I do not say that it was a bribe; I do not say that the Attorney-General of this country and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were bribed. But I do say it was a very improper transaction. For a high Government official to take what was equivalent to money from a Government-contractor while a contract was actually in negotiation was a very improper proceeding indeed. The speaker added that he did not believe that any Unionist member had the slightest wish to drive the Attorney-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer from public life, but they did say that it was the duty of the House of Commons to lay down clearly a standard of purity of public life (cheers) and to say that transactions of that kind were improper. Referring to Mr. Churchill's disclaimer with reference to certain rumours about the service and the interest of Ministers in some oil company in Mexico, Lord Robert said he had never witnessed a more degrading exhibition. Either it was a very serious matter, which ought to have been treated with profound seriousness and solemnity, or it ought not to have been mentioned at all. It was treated by Mr. Churchill and his supporters as a kind of humorous interlude. Not a word had ever been said so far as he knew to indicate that the Sea Lords or the Lords of the Admiralty had had anything to do with oil transactions or anything of the kind, and such a proceeding as that showed the depth to which the public life of this country had already been depressed by the conduct of Ministers in the Marconi matter.

Col. Seely was entertained at luncheon on July 18 at the Liverpool Refrom Club, and in his speech referred to the scheme for the formation of a Liverpool Flying Corps. It will be remembered that Messrs. W. E. and C. A. Cain supported the project some months ago by an offer of two aeroplanes, and Mr. Joseph Hoult offered £1,000, other substantial amounts being promised by influential citizens. The flying corps was placed on an authoritative basis as the result of a town's meeting, but matters have not progressed rapidly since owing to the silence of the War Office. In his speech Col. Seely said it was another aspect of the civic patriotism of Liverpool that its citizens showed a desire to aid to our aerial strength by contributing in one form or another to the royal Flying corps. It was a strange thing that great nations of the world, and indeed a fine satire upon their Christianity, that they should carry engines of war not only under sea but into air. It was madness to continue that competition, but, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out the other day, we who were the most peaceable people could not afford to be left behind in the race, however unwise. We had got to this point—that he could say with confidence. "We shall not be left behind." We were not being left behind. The remarkable adaptability of this nation to this strange new science was proved by the remarkable capacity of the officers and men who fly, of whom there were to-day 174 qualified pilots, while this time last year there were but fourteen. Those remarkable figures showed that we had power to hold our own in the air even as we had done before on land and sea.

Lord Deerhurst, speaking at a Primrose League meeting at Norwich on July 22, said it was not generally known that the Unionist Party on their return to power would abolish payment of members. This arrangement had only been come to within the last few days. It was going to be one of the great planks in the party programme when next they went to the country. The Unionist Party now recognised that when a man was paid for his services in politics he lost the conscientious control of his vote.

Mrs. F. D. Acland and Mrs. P. Heron-Maxwell (honorary secretaries) write from 29 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, that a new organisation has been formed with the title of the Liberal Women's Suffrage Union. They state that the promoters do not seek to encourage Liberal women to put "suffrage before party," but believe that the principle underlying the demand for woman suffrage and that on which Liberalism itself is based are one and the same, namely, the right of every citizen to a share in selfgovernment. They wish to keep keen Liberal women suffragists from drifting into antagonism to the Liberal Party, and propose to educate Liberal women to do all in their power to help Liberal suffragist candidates, and to refrain from doing political work for Liberals who do not believe in giving political freedom to women.

A successful flight was made over London on July 19 by the latest "all-British" airship, the "Bovril." Ascending at Hendon, the vessel proceeded by way of Hampstead, Parliament Hill, Kentish Town, Camden Town, King's Cross, City Road, Old Street, Victoria Park, and Tower Bridge to Deptford, where a splendid landing was effected on the grounds of the waterworks. The ship was in charge of Mr. H. Spencer, who was accompanied by Mr. Sidney Heath as mechanic. It attracted great attention as it passed over the districts named.

Prince Arthur of Connaught opened the exhibition of commercial motor vehicles at Olympia on July 18. It is the first exhibition of the kind that has been held since 1908, and it illustrates the remarkable progress which has been made in that short period.

After a day of negotiation between the leaders of the Hull dockers on strike and their employers terms were arranged on July 21, and later they were submitted for approval to two mass meetings of dockers and accepted, the men agreeing to return to work next morning. The men have accepted the advance of a halfpenny an hour offered to them, and the employers have arranged to restore the fixed hours of loading and to concede a minimum of five hours on Saturdays. Minor points have been left over for further conferences.

More than forty bailies and councillors from Edinburgh and Glasgow endeavoured to see Mr. Asquith at Downing Street on July 18, in order to demand a Government measure of woman suffrage, but the Prime Minister refused, as he had previously done to receive the deputation. The members of the deputation on July 21 vainly attempted to see Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna, but were eventually received at the House of Commons in the evening by the Secretary for Scotland, Mr. McKinnon Wood, whom they asked for a repeal of the "Cat and Mouse" Act, and for an assurance that nothing of the kind should be done in Scotland. Councillor Crawford said that Mr. Asquith was steering the Liberal Party on to the rocks of destruction. In his part of the world the electors at the next election would vote either Unionist or Socialist rather than support the present proceedings of the Liberal Government. Mr McKinnon Wood said he had always voted for woman suffrage, and would continue to do so. He could not give any pledge regarding the operation of the "Cat and Mouse" Act in Scotland, nor could he treat militant suffragists as political prisoners.

There has been serious rioting at Leith as a result of the dock strike, and the repeated conflicts between the crowds and the police, coupled with the threat of the Edinburgh tramwaymen to strike, have created so serious a situation that the authorities have taken the precaution to obtain naval and military detachments for the protection of the town. Six gunboats of the class used in mine-sweeping operation arrived off Leith on July 18, and in the evening three of them, the "Jason," the "Gossamer," and the "Circe," entered the docks. Signalling apparatus has been erected, so that the assistance of the warship lying off the port can be obtained immediately should they be rquired. Two hundred and fifty bluejackets have been posted in the docks. A detachment of artillery has been obtained and is quartered in Leith fort, and 250 soldiers are to be available from Edinburgh Castle garrison and Piershill Barracks should necessity arise. Later information is that order is being gradually restored to the Leith Dock area, and discharging and loading of steamers by imported men proceeds more vigorously.

The Edinburgh and District Tramway Company have refused the demand of the men for a rise of ½d an hour, and all the drivers, conductors, and pointsmen, with the exception of about twenty, struck work on July 18.

During a recent visit of the Carnegie Dunfermline trustees to Skibo Castle, Mr. Andrew Carnegie placed a letter in their hands, entrusting them with the administration of the income of 10,000,000 dols. (£2,000,000) of Five per gent. First Mortgage Bonds for public libraries, church organs, or other objects in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Birrell's outline of his new Land Purchase Bill has been received in Ireland, without enthusiaim, but without any violent denunciation. This may be regarded as a hopeful sign, for it seems to suggest a posibility of compromise. On one point only is there general agreement. Everybody welcomes the promise of £1,000,000 for labourers' cottages.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the *Globe* Toronto seems to conclude from Mr. Churchill's statement on the Navy Estimates that even he has begun to doubt the existence of an emergency and admits no facts requiring a change in the naval programme. On the other hand, the Conservative Press treats the acceleration of the building programme as conclusive evidence of the immadiate need of assistance from Canada. It is unlikely, however, that there will be an active renewal of the discussion of the naval question.

SOUTH AFRICA.

After a rally the condition of Mr. Sauer South African Minister of Justice and Native Affair, has received a serious setback.

Telegraphing from Johannesburg on July 18 the "Times" correspondent says:—The comprehensive character of the demands made by the Federation of Trade Unions is evidence that the men do not expect to get all they ask, and supports the view that the situation should admit of compromise. But the temper of the men's leaders, still fresh from the triumph of having dictated terms to the Government, makes compromise difficult.

Reuter telegraphed from Cape Town on July 21—At a meeting held here yesterday which was attended by 2,000 working men, a resolution was unanimously adpoted condemning the shooting of the Rand rioters on July 5, and demanding an independent investigation be the Imperial Government.

AUSTRALIA.

Telegraphing from Brisbane on July 22 Reuter says—The Royal assent has been withheld from the Bill prohibiting the employment of certain forms of labour in the production of sugar and requiring sugar cultivators and employees to pass a dictation test. Cable messages on the matter have passed between the Queensland and the Imperial Governments.

The same agency telegraphs from Sydney (July 22):—In his speech opening Parliamet to-day Sir Gerald Strickland, the Governor, referred to the outbreak of smallpox, and said that a satisfactory feature of the epidemic was the exceptionally mild form which the disease had hitherto taken. There had neither been fatalities nor serious illness, and the vigorous precautions taken had apparently succeeded in checking its wider spread.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says:—French methods of budgeting are extremely tortuous, and Budget statements are used rather to conceal than to reveal the true balance of the country's affairs. While the official statement of the budgetary situation shows a surplus of about £ 2,000 there is actually a deficit of £43,120,000 for 1913. Expenditure amounts to £240,800,000 and normal revenue to £197,680,000. The outlook for next year, when the financial effect of the military effort France is making will be more fully felt, is even darker.

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs:—According to the "Matin," the French authorities have just decided that all aeroplanes for military purposes are to be provided with armour. Experiments and the experiance of the Balkan war have shown that up to an altitude of between 3,500 and 4,000 feet on aeroplane must be regarded as vulnerable, and that further, in existing circumstances successful observation is only possible at an altitude of between 2,000 and 2,600 feet.

GERMANY.

The "Militarische-Politische Correspondenz" asserts that yet a further development of German armaments is impending, and that the necessary labours of the Army and Navy authorities are already far advanced.

According to the 1913 issue of the semi-official year-book "Nanticus," the two battleships belonging to the financial year 1913—"Ersatz Worth," and "T"—will carry eight 15-in. guns instead of as in the earlier types, ten 12-in. guns, and a secondary armament of sixteen instead of fourteen 6-in. guns. The four gun turrets will be placed on the centre line of the ship. The three battleships laid down in 1911 and launched this year—"Konig. Grosser' Kurfurst, and Markgraf"—also have their turrets placed in this new position. The grouping of the big guns in the large cruiser Seydlitz, which was commissioned last May, is the same as that in the Moltke and Goeben. This cruiser is armed, according to Nauticus, with ten 11-inch guns—not, as was stated in the "Times" of May 22, with 12-inch guns. The introduction upon large cruisers of the 12-inch gun begins, it is stated, with the "Dessllinger" launched this month.

The men in the Stettin yards went on July 21, in accordance with their decision. About 5,500 men are out.

ITALY.

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent telegraphs:—The Giornale d' Italia hears from Spezia that, in addition of the Libya, three other Italian men-of-war are about to be given to the Turkish Government. The journal adds the rumour that Turkey may, in return, cede to Italy one of the islands at present occupied as as a pledge by the Italian troops in the Ægean.

The same correspondent telegraphed on July 23:—The Swiss Guard was assempled this morning and an order read rejecting all their demands of the recent mutiny, and informing all the tthers that they could leave the Service if ohey chose. The Guard received this communication in silence. Meanwhile the Italian police waited outside the Vatican in the event of further insubordination. The general belief is thar the incident is not yet over.

PORTUGAL.

The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphed on July 20:—Despatches of to-day's date received here from Lisbon report the failure of a counter revolution which seems to have been engineered by the extreme Republicans. Apparently the police were informed that a series of bomb outrages was to mark the beginning of serious disturbances and the troops were confined to barracks. In the morning knots of people collected outside the barracks. There was some firing and several persons are reported to have been wounded. Motor cars were used by the conspirators to convey bombs from one part of the city to another. The plot, it is stated, has been completely frustrated by the vigilance of the police, and perfect order prevails in the city.

Telegraphing on July 22, the Lisbon correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—The arrests now exceed 300, including two sergeants and seventeen soldiers of the First Artillery Regiment. Many of them will be tried by court-martial and meanwhile confined in the Monsanto Fortress. According to the "Patria," the bombs discovered in the city since last Sunday number 160.

RUSSIA.

Six hundred and sixteen of the heretical monks of the monasteries of St. Pantelemon and St. Andrew have been arrested and deported in a transport of the Russian Volunteer Fleet from Mount Athos to Russia. Thus apparently ends the picturesque story of heresy on Mount Athos, but there is much conjecture as to what Russia will do with the heretics at home.

PERSIA.

On July 23 Reuter telegraphed from Teheran:—Salar-ed-Dowleh is now reported to be marching on Kermanshah with a large force, pursued by Persian Cossacks. According to Russian accounts, he surrendered voluntarily to a Cossack force at Senneh, where he remained for four days. He then obtained permission to visit some friends' after giving apparently satisfactory pledges that he would return. He is said, however, to have seized the opportunity to evade his captors, and is reported to have sent a message to Senneh stating that he intended "to try his luck again."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th August, 1913.

659. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

660. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

661. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 12th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

II.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

662. Parade.—"A" Company will parade on Monday the 11th instant, and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesday the 13th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

663. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

II. There will be a practice Shoot at Colaba for "G" Company to-day Saturday the 9th instant, commencing at 4 p.m.

664. Lectures.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 190 dated 6th July 1913, Lieut. R. H Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry on the 11th August 1913 at the R. V. A. Head-Quarters at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—Theory of Ride Fire.

II. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major M. P. Phelps 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will give a lecture on the 12 h August 1913 at the R.G.A. Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—The March on Ulm up to and including the surrender of Ulm on the 20th October 1805.

All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

III. Lecture. The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th instant, at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters.

(Sd.) E. M. KEMP, Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Garrison Inter-Company Cricket competition, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round:—

"F" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles A Bye,

79 Company R. G. A. V. "G" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.

"E" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles V. "D" Company, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August, 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying results to Captain James, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to whom applications for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August, 1913.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th August 1913.

There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 12th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

The dates for the next shoot at Colaba are:—16th instant, Spoon Competition; 23rd instant Match Shoot; with "G" Company, Bombay Volrifles, 30th instant, Spoon Competition. Sergt-Major J. W. Coy was the winner of the Spoon Competition held last Saturday the 2nd Inst.

The Commandant proposes to have the first Ride Out of the season to Antop Hill on the morning of the 17th instant, Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent out to Mahaluxmi Station, and leave by the 7-35 a. m. train from Churchgate Station. Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere, Rendesvous Mahaluxmi Station 7-45 a. m.

Dress, Khaki, hunting saddles & bridles,

Refreshments will be provided by the Corp. Newly joined members and prospective Recruits who are not in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, July. 25.

ROYAL PLANS FOR AUTUMN.

The Royal plans for the autumn have been thrown into considerable confusion by the decision to have the wedding of the Duchess of Fife and Prince Arthur of Connaught in October. Queen Alexandra's stay in her native country may be abandoned. The Queen of Norway with Crown Prince Olaf may arrive at Appleton Hall, in Norfolk, several weeks before her usual time. Her Majesty and her son will, by way, stay at Buckingham Palace while they are in town.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

There is likely to be an almost record number of Royalties present at next week's annual banquet of the Royal Yacht Squadron. In addition to the King, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught are expected, while it is hoped that the King of Spain will prolong his visit for the purpose of attending, while Prince Henry of Prussia is likewise looked for upon this occasion. No toasts are proposed, though the health of the Commodore (the Marquis of Ormonde) is cordially drunk, and his health is proposed by the King when his Majesty is present.

SNUFF BOX IN PARLIAMENT.

The death of Mr. J. W. Sauer will deprive the common snuff-box in the Cape Parliament of one of its most assiduous patrons. Smoking is barred as in other Parliaments of the Empire; but a capacious snuff-box figures at one end of the Chamber. Every now and then during the debates a member rises from his seat, bows to the Speaker, takes a pinch, and resumes his place with another solemn bow. When Mr. Sauer was Colonial Secretary he had to face a long walk to the snuff-box from the Treasury Bench. This fact, however, did not deter him from frequently.

COURT BREAKING UP.

To-day is "breaking-up" day for the annual holiday among the members of the Royal Household. Only those in intimate daily contact with the Court can realise the amount of work these officials are called upon to undertake day by day, and by the time the London Season comes to an end it often happens that many of the Royal officials are hovering on the brink of a nervous breakdown.

COLONIAL HEADQUARTERS.

The inauguration yesterday by the King and Queen of the new offices of the Commonwealth Government in Aldwych marks a further advance eastward in the London headquarters of the Australian Colonies which in years gone by were almost wholly confined to Victoria-street. Only two—Tasmania and Western Autralia—now remain in that thoroughfare. The New South Wales offices are in Cannon-street, Victoria and Queensland in the Strand, and Southern Australia in Gracechurch-street. Victoria-street, however, retains the Commonwealth offices a little while longer.

LIKED DIVORCE CASES.

Upon application by the jury after they had returned their verdict in the Moosbrugger divorce case, they were exempted from service for three years as they had been in the box for nine days. At the same time, Sir Samuel Evans pointed out that when a similar request was previously made to him, one of the jury objected to an exemption, stating that he liked to serve as a jurymani in divorce cases.

A LUCKY FIND.

An interesting official announcement of yesterday is to the effect that a diamond and emerald brooch worth £100 found last year in Grosvenor-street, is waiting to be claimed by its owner. If it is not claimed from the London Police it will be given to Miss Cissie Chiffin, of Sherborne, who found it. Miss Chiffin may not be aware that she owes this reversionary interest of hers to a chimney sweep. For it was one of that craft, named Armorie, who was plaintiff in what is to-day the leading case on this sort of treasure trove. He had found a jewel and had handed it over to the police who refused to deliver it back to him when after a reasonable time, the rightful owner had not appeared. The Court decided that his title was good against that of anybody else in all the world except the rightful owner.

SANDRINGHAM ALTERATIONS.

While Queen Alexadra has been enjoying her lengthy stay in London, considerable alterations have been carried out to the interior of Sandringham, and these will receive her most careful inspection when her Majesty arrives there next week. These include the provisions of an entirely new suite of apartments for the use of the Empress Marie of Russia, who, it is expected, will pass more of her time there in the furure than has hitherto been the case. The grounds of Sandringham are looking quite at their best just now, and, given favourable weather, the two Queens wil pass much of their time in the open ai

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL.

Cardinal Merry del Val, who has quelled the mutiny in the Swiss Guard, has British blood in his veins. His father was the descendant of an Irish emigrant to Spain. His grandmother was Miss Sophie Willcox,

A TAVERN IN THE TOWER.

One of the oldest taverns in London, the "Crooked Billet" on Tower Hill, has been granted a new lease of life, and the decorator has been improving its appearance. It dates back, they say, to the time of Henry the eighth. It is a quaint old house with beautiful oak panelings, rich carvings, sliding panels, and subterranean passages. Tradition has it that Cromwell stayed at "the old house at the bottom of the Minories," as it was known in those days.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB.

The Naval and Military Club in Piccadilly will shortly have to find a new home, since its owner, Sir R. Sutton, is desirous to resume possession of this handsome building, the lease of which will shortly expire. It is reported that this will be converted into a town house for its owner, in which case he will possesss one of the finest residences in London, and one of the most historic, for it was the town house of Lord Palmerston. The club has always been renowned for the excellence of its wine-cellar, and it will be a sore wrench to have to remove the cobwebbed bottles that now recline in the bins. One member, however, has suggested that they drink the entire contents before the transfer becomes necessary!

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
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War Office, July 22.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Honorary Col A M Ogilvie, CB, to be Director of Army Signals Home Defence, July 14.

Establishments.

Duke of York's Royal Military School—Lt-Col G C Nugent, MVO from the Half-pay List, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Col A H Morris, CMG, DSO, July 16.

Cavalry.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Capt H E Macfarlane to be Adj. Vice Lieut F W B Marsham July 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and RFA—The following Sec-Lieuts to be Lieuts under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 :—K F T Caldwell, F A Trenchard, H E Whethered, E J Bather, R F Morrison, K G Ireland, A J R M Leslie, C C Darley, S D Graham, C M Lister, P H L Playfair, and to remain seconded, D A Buchan, R H Studdert, O T Frith, C G Hosking, A T H Hayes, K Rawson-Shaw, G L Kaye W G F Welch, A C Crookshank, F W B Wilson, R Blewitt, R de V Shaw, J W Battersby, S F M Ferguson, H le F F Harvey, W H W Smith, J G Hayter, H G Gordon, H C L Holden, W E Maitland-Dougall, H Gardner, C C Russell, R D S Reid, G Temple, F W Burkinshaw, S Giffard, H W H Armytage, S S Lee July 23.

R G A—Lieut R S De W Waller to be Capt., under the provisions of Articles 27A, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (July 18). The following Sec-Lieuts to be Lieuts under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—B E Floyd, B J O'Leary, C B Tennent, G F Campbell, J S Heaton-Ellis, A W A Barker, C D'A S Banks, D G Bois, S Eberli, W E Hughes-Hallett, W M Jenkins, G S Leventhorpe, C G S Gould, and to remain seconded, N W Thiele, R B Mithers (July 23).

Infantry.

East Yorks Regt.—Superny Capt B W Bogle, is restored to the establishment (June 1).

King's Own Scottish Borders—Lieut W N Cheatle is seconded on appointment Farm Manager Muktesar Laboratory (June 9); Sec-Lieut J A Ainslie to be Lieut (June 1).

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancs Regt).—Capt C R P Winsor resigns his commission (July 23).

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent.)—Supreny. Lieut M W Graham is restored to the establishment (July 8).

King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—Qrmr and Honorary Capt T Wilding retires on retired pay (July 23).

Royal Munster Fusiliers—

Lieut. Col R C Boyle, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List (July 23); Major J K O'Meagher to be Lieut-Col vice R C Boyle (July 23).

Memoranda.

Col A H P Turner, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (July 20).

Lieut-Col R C Boyle, to be Col (March 6).

Mr A M Ogilvie, C B, late Major and Honorary Lieut-Col, 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifle Volunteers, is granted the honorary rank of Col (July 14).

Capt P F B Hawes, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (July 21).

Qrmr and Honorary Lieut G M Chimes, R E, is granted the honorary rank of Capt (July 22)

General Reserve of Officers.

Corps of Royal Engineers—E H Ford, late Cadet Corpora, Exeter School O T C to be Sec. Lieut. (July 23).

Infantry—C A Neave, late Capt, 3rd batt Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Inf.) to be Capt. (July 23). The following to be Sec. Lieuts. :—D G Learoyd late Cadet Corporal Oxford University O T C, H C Irving, late Caded Bergt. Oxford University U T C (July 23).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

5th Batt. Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—T H Brown resigns his commission (July 23).

3rd Batt Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Inf.)—Capt C A Neave resigns his commission (July 23).

3rd Batt. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—The date of appointment of Capt E C H Kennard (is July 16.)

3rd Batt Hampshire Regt.—The following Sec. Lieuts to be Lieuts :—R E Wilson, C A Wells, H A B Harington (June 30.)

3rd Batt Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt C R de Robeck resigns his commission (July 23).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Cadet Lance-Corporal J F W Meenan, from the Belfast University O T C. to be Lieut on probation (June 27).

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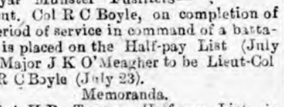
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ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.

The memorial referred to by our London correspondent in his letter is as follows:—

To the Right Honourable, Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, British Indian subjects of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, residing in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, having recently heard of the intended change of administration of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba from the Foreign to the Colonial Office of His Majesty's Government, have been greatly concerned lest this change of administration should involve the absorption in and subjection of these islands to the British East Africa Protectorate with the consequent introduction of certain laws and restrictions now in force there, and by thus injuriously affecting the trade and prosperity of these islands, cause incalculable loss to their residents and those who like ourselves have settled for good and made our homes in these islands. No authentic information having reached us as to the intentions His Majesty's Government regarding this intended change, but having reasons to fear that if our views on the subject are not in time laid before you, such a change may involve the absorption and subjection of these islands to the British East Africa Protectorate, and believing that to be forewarned is to be forearmed a mass meeting of the British Indians was held on the 5th June instant at the Ismaili Bang in Zanzibar, and the following resolutions on the subject were there unanimously passed :—

(1) That this mass meeting of the British Indians earnestly hopes and requests His Majesty's Government that the intended change of administration from the Foreign to the Colonial Office should not involve the annexation or subjection of these Islands to the East Africa Protectorate with the consequent introduction of certain laws and restrictions now in force in the East Africa Protectorate.

(2) That bearing in mind the fact of Zanzibar having been the head-quarters and the seat of the Sultans of Zanzibar and the chief centre and emporium of trade in east Africa for years past, the meeting earnestly requests His Majesty's Government that this intended change of administration should preserve to these Islands their ancient status of independence, as this meeting is of unanimous opinion that any annexation or subjection thereof to the East Africa Protectorate would be unjust and would injuriously affect their future trade and prosperity.

(3) That this meeting deputes the following gentlemen :—

Mr. Tayabali, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Dinshaw H. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr. M. R. Boyce Bar-at-law, Mr. Karimjee Jivanjee, Mr. Damodar Jeram, Mr. Rehemtulla Allarakhia, Mr. Lakha Velani and Mr. R. N. Talati; to wait upon his Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General with a request to foward the aforesaid resolutions to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for his information and favourable consideration and also to wait upon His Excellency the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate when he arrives here in connection with the intended change of Government, and lay the views of this meeting before them and ask their support thereto.

(4) That this meeting authorises the members of the aforesaid deputation to take such further steps as they deem necessary with a view to carrying out the purposes of the aforesaid resolutions and preparing a memorial to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and after obtaining the signatures to the same of the British Indians forward it on to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and secure the influential support and advice of such leading personages in England to the same as they may deem proper, and to defray the necessary expenses for such objects collect subscriptions from the public.

2. We were inteusely gratified when thereafter on the 14th June instant waiting upon His Excellency the Governor of British East Africa Mr. Henry Conway Belfield, C.M.G. and his Brttanic Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General for Zanzibar Mr. J. H. Sinclair, a deputation of the members of four community was informed by them that His Majesty's Government had not yet made up its mind as to what the change of administration of these islands from the Foreign to the Colonial Office would involve, and that no decision would be come to by His Majesty's Government without fully and duly considering the important issues concerned therein and our humble representations on the subject. These assurances, we need hardly say, have greatly comforted us and set our minds at ease, and while we are profoundly grateful to them for the same, we deem it our duty to lay before you this humble memorial for the favourable consideration of his Majesty's Government and yourself, in the earnest hope that His Majesty's Government and you, Sir, would be pleased to give it your most careful attention and consideration, and that no such change would be sanction d as would injuriously affect the interests and prosperity of these islands and those residing therein.

3. You are no doubt aware that Zanzibar has been the capital and the seat of the Rulers of Zanzibar for well-nihh a century, the largest town in all East Africa, the chief centre and emporium of trade for the Eastern seaboard between Europe, India, and Arabia, the focus of all exploring and missionary work of the interior, and the portal through which civilizing influences have hitherto penetrated into the Eastern section of Equatorial Africa. It is also a well-known fact that Zanzibar and Pemba have been the largest producers and exporters in the world of cloves and cocoanuts, and that the revenue of these two adjoining islands is greater than their expenditure. For more than a century past a large number of British Indian subjects of His Majesty have settled in these islands and most of them have adopted them as their home, and by their industry, energy and enterprise in trade have materially contributed to their welfare and prosperity. On the other hand the British East Africa Protectorate has been but a plant of recent growth, and its revenue being insufficient for its expenditure has hitherto received substantial grants-in-aid from the Home Government and is likely to be so for several years to come.

4. The Customs duty for imports in British East Africa protectorate is 10 per cent. ad valorem, whereas in Zanzibar it was only 5 per cent. until recently when it was increased to 7 1-2 per cent. In British East Africa, the refund of duty on goods re-exported therefrom is subject to a reduction of 2 1-2 per cent., whereas in Zanzibar the whole of 7 1-2 per cent. is refunded on such goods. For this reason Zanzibar has been able to maintain a large trade with British and German East Africa, Madagascar and other islands. But once the same tariff as now obtained in British East Africa protectorate is introduced into Zanzibar, there are grave reasons to fear that Zanzibar would lose its trade with the aforementioned countries.

5. We would also crave leave to refer to the important fact that although our islands are small in point of size yet our annual exports are greater than those of the whole of the British East Africa Protectorate.

6 We also take the liberty to point out that with the exception of about 200 European residents of whom more than four-fifths are Government officials and missionaries, the population of these islands consists entirely of natives, Arabs and Indians, the latter numbering more than twice as many as the Arabs. Excepting six or seven European firms the whole of the local export and import trade of Zanzibar and Pemba is carried on by the British Indians.

7. The main produce of Zanzibar and Pemba being cloves, cocoanuts and chillies, their trade has hitherto been carried on in Zanzibar, whereas if these islands are absorbed in or subjected to the British East Africa Protectorate, we have grave fears that all this chief trade would, in future, be diverted there to the great detriment and loss of these islands and ourselves, and many of us who are large land and house-owners would greatly suffer thereby, as trade being so diverted the British East Africa Protectorate would benefit whereas Zanzibar would be practically ruined, and its importance greatly diminished.

8. As a consequence of such absorption or subjection, we are afraid, certain laws and restrictions which are now in force there and against which the British Indians of the British East Africa Protectorate have just cause to complain, such as the Poll-Tax of Rs. 15, and the restrictions as to immigration, acquiring or owning lands and buildings thereon, would be made applicable to these islands and thus give us serious cause for complaint. It is only reasonable to suppose that like other self-governing colonies British East Africa Protectorate would also, in course of time, be granted self-government. If at the happening of such an event these islands formed part of British East Africa Protectorate we have grave apprehensions that we may be subjected to some of the hardships, restrictions and disabilites, which our fellow countrymen now suffer in South Africa, and which might give rise to such problems as now confront His Majesty's Government.

9. You, Sir, are also aware that some few years ago during the regimes of Sir Arthur Hardinge and Sir Charles Elliot the experiment of administering the affairs of these islands jointly with British East Africa was tried, but did not prove to be a success.

10. As to administrative problems affecting the Government of these islands and that of the British East Africa Protectorate as far as we have been able to ascertain there is not very much in common between them, inasmuch as the sources of revenue of these islands and those of British East Africa are entirely different, and so also are their respective heads of expenditure. Even though His Majesty's Government may now for administrative facilities intend to put Zanzibar and Pemba under the direct authority of the Government of British East Africa Protectorate, we humbly and respectfully submit that there are no just or valid grounds why these two chief islands should not be allowed to preserve their importance and ancient status of independence, and have an independent Governor or Administrator to carry on its affairs. We are aware that the change of administration from the Foreign to the Colonial Office is made for sound reasons, and such change is, therefore, a welcome one, but we humbly crave leave to state that when islands inter alia like Seychelles, Bahamas and Barbados have in the past, been granted independent administration under a Governor, with a council to help and advise, there are no just or substantial reasons why these two islands of ancient history and fame should be annexed to or absorbed in the British East Africa Protectorate, and not accorded the same rights and privileges as the aforesaid islands.

11. For these and other valid reasons which exist but with which latter we do not wish to trouble you, as we are fully confident that due consideration and weight would be given to our representations by His Majesty's Government and yourself in the final decision which may be arrived at regarding the subject on which we have now the honour to address you, we earnestly trust you would not advise any annexation of these important islands to the British East Africa Protectorate, but safeguarding their and our interests take such steps to ensure their independent administration as may enhance their and our future welfare and prosperity.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—From July 18 to July 25,

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major P C Searle, 109 Inf
Major A G Dremanr, R A
Capt C M Hawes, 20 Inf
Capt J H Horne, I M S
Capt R S Kennedy, I M S
Capt G H Stack, R E
Capt A F Bone, 76 Punj
Capt W W Muir, 15 Sikhs
Capt W Lumsden, C V O R N, Dir, R I M
Capt W M Ogg, R G A
Capt G H Newcombe, I A
Capt H J K Wallis, I A
Capt G H Young, I A
Lieut J S Richardson, R E
Lieut H J O O'Neill, 127 Inf
Lieut W H L O'Neill, 5 Sikhs
Lieut R M L Dutton, R A
Lieut W H S Schofield, R I M
Eng R Vincent, R I M
Mr J A Chapman
Mr R C Hodgson
Mr W G Bowden
Mr Jas Donald
Mr D Keiller
Mr P H Mears
Mr J V Young
Mr E O Shebeare
Mr W G Smith
Mr J K Williams
Rev E E Hill

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt J C Hathornthwate, 121 Prs 4 mo
Capt H J H Dawson, 82 Punj, 4 mo.
Capt J E Smart, R A 7 days.
Capt J W Sherrard, S T C, 3 mo.
Capt C A Gill, I M S, 4 days.
Lieut W Lowry-Corry 24 Cav, 3 mo M C
Lieut I Burn-Murdoch 32 Sikh Prs, 1 mo.
Mr H A M Cones, 3 mo M C
Mr J Gray, I C S 4 mo M C
Mr M Irving, I C S, 5 mo
Mr H A G Bidley, 6 mo M C
Mr H C Sheridan, 1 mo
Mr C S L Russell, 12 days
Mr S C Micter, 10 days
Mr H B Tyabji, 2 days M C
Mr H F Arbathnot, 6 weeks
Mr A R J Lilley, 1 mo M C
Mr A C Padday, days
Mr R G McKerron, 2 days
Mr E W Legh, I C S, 2 mo M C
Mr J K Williams, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr S H Gaiger
Mr A C Padday
Mr H B Tyabji
Mr T W Babonau
Mr E W Legh I C S
Mr A W Michie

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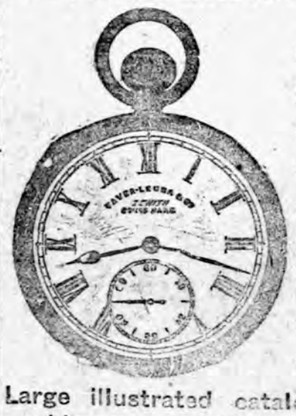

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18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
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